

USAID/HAITI

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

2001-05-22

MEMORANDUM

To: Michael Deal, DAA/LAC

From: Lewis Lucke, Mission Director, USAID/Haiti

Subject: USAID/Haiti FY 2003 R4 Submission

Date: April 6, 2001

The 12-month period covered by this R4 has been characterized by dashed hopes for a return to democracy and deteriorating economic conditions in Haiti. Flawed parliamentary elections in May 2000, followed by political infighting and a dubiously credible Presidential election in November discouraged and disappointed Haitians and outsiders alike who had hoped that the thwarted hopes of the Préval period would be succeeded by democratic reengagement and economic revival. Instead, rising political tension, common crime and insecurity, economic stagnation and a lack of governmental engagement in meaningful economic stabilization and reform have marked the period.

The latest Aristide government was sworn in on February 7 with promises of reconciliation and economic progress. Such promises, however laudable, seem problematic given the political estrangement of the GOH from its traditional friends, including the United States, and the resulting drastic reduction of desperately needed donor resources. An 8-point agreement between Aristide and the outgoing Clinton administration has been adopted by the Bush administration as a “starting point” for improving bilateral relations and, if implemented, would offer hope for a way out of Haiti’s current political impasse, reestablish a modicum of international GOH credibility and possibly lead to greater reengagement of the USG and other international friends of Haiti in its development process. In the meantime, Haitians still hunger for a government which will, for once, function as if it cared for the welfare of its citizens.

USAID remains a large presence in Haiti, though we are precluded by law from dealing with the central government and are required to undertake programs only of a humanitarian nature broadly defined. A return by the GOH to the good graces of the United States could conceivably result in renewed interest in democratic reform actions and re-involvement with elections, police training, judicial reform, political party support and the like, as well as a deepening of our development initiatives in economic growth, education, and health. Under different scenarios, USAID’s current strategy of reducing poverty in a democratic society may have to be reexamined. The Mission and LAC have already agreed to review the strategy in connection with next year’s R4 in mid-2002.

It is important to understand the pressures that severe budget reductions are having on the program. FY 2001 funding at \$47 million is fully 28% below that of FY 1999 and well below planned levels. The Mission closed or reduced several initiatives in 2000 for both external and internal reasons. ICITAP’s Police training program and OPDAT’s judicial

reform work were both halted given a lack of GOH political will, and an activity to promote privatization and civil service reform ended with few results. Though important work in other sectors continues with impressive results, reduced budgets stretch pipelines, reduce results potential and threaten project demobilization. Past holds by Congress on Haiti CNs have further complicated matters. It is vital, too, to understand that with the unexpected additional 25% cut for FY 2002 (down to \$35 million), the Mission will have no flexibility to react to positive changes in the political context. Such changes could otherwise require USG reengagement in new or former areas of interest, particularly Haiti's governance and the reform of its democratic institutions. The cut for FY 2002 also means we must reduce significantly programs and targets. People are already desperate. Slower progress only raises the risk of increased emigration abroad.

Notwithstanding, the Mission has taken steps to consolidate management units and eliminate less productive programs. In addition, faced with virtually the largest staff per program dollar in the Agency, it implemented a downsizing exercise that eliminated over 40 US and Haitian positions, an overall 21% reduction. We are working hard to ensure achievement of results across the portfolio—microfinance and health programs are of particular note for impressive results—and deal with important program issues: reorienting the former secondary cities program to a more cost-effective regional initiative focused on microenterprise development; integrating food assistance into other programs, particularly health and education; and reorienting the Mission's education focus to be more cost-effective and relevant to Haiti's needs.

An annex to this document discusses changes in targets and indicators by strategic objective (SO). One change relates to SO1 "increased income" objective. As income data are not currently available, we propose to replace the indicator "Percent increase in income in project target areas" with "Percentage increase in agricultural crop revenues". Regarding SO2 (environmental degradation slowed), dwindling budget levels may require our eliminating it as a strategic objective next year and folding work thereunder into a reformulated SO1. On our "healthier families" SO, we cannot provide information on contraceptive prevalence rates or increase in reproductive health services comparable to past years due to lack of impact survey data for year 2000. For the future, we plan to measure progress by using health facility service statistics rather than population-based impact data and emphasize reporting of national level trends using recent demographic household survey data. Moreover, as "women's empowerment" is a crosscutting theme, we prefer to report on the impact of its activities on women as part of its "increased income", "healthier families", and "increased human capacity" SOs. Thus "women empowerment" is not discussed as a separate indicator under a single SO. For our "improved human capacity" SO, since the activity under IR(3) is to end in September 2001, the Mission plans to eliminate the IR. Under our "democratic governance" SO, we plan to drop the SO-level indicator "Ministry of Justice makes progress toward..." in favor of "Targeted Haitian civil society organizations progress in developing their institutional capacity to advocate for policy change". At the IR level, we propose to drop "Number of targeted communes providing services..." and adopt "Targeted Haitian civil society organizations progress in their capacity to implement domestic election monitoring".

Please Note:

The attached FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Glossary

AED	Academy for Educational Development
AOJ	Administration of Justice Project
ARD	Associates in Rural Development
CA	Cooperative Agreement
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBOs	Community-based Organizations
CENH	Chambre de l'Enfance Nécessiteuse Haitienne
CEP	Certificat d'Etudes Primaires
CEP	French acronym for Provisional Electoral Commission
CHI (IHE)	Child Health Institute
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIMO	Compagnie d'Intervention et de Maintien de l'Ordre
CLED	Center for Free Enterprise and Democracy
CLED/ILD	Consortium of the Haitian Center for Free Enterprise and Democracy and the Institute for Liberty and Democracy
CMEP	French acronym for the Modernization Council managing privatization efforts
CNO	French Acronym for National Committee of Observer Organizations
CPA	Certified Public Accountant
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CS	Child Survival
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CY	Calendar Year
CYP	Couple Years of Protection
DA	Development Assistance
DEP	Democracy Enhancement Project
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
EBOP	Emergency Balance of Payments
EC	European Community
EIA	Environmental Initiative of the Americas
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EU	European Union
FAES	French acronym for an IBRD-supported organization administering employment and community projects
FENAMH	National Mayors' Federation
FOB	Free on Board
FONHEP	French acronym for the National Foundation for Private Education
FP	Family Planning
FSN	Foreign Service National
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year (Oct. 1 - Sept. 30)
G/PHN	Global Bureau/Population, Health and Nutrition
GAO	General Accounting Office

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOH	Government of Haiti
HEF	Haitian Environmental Foundation
HGRP	Hurricane Georges Recovery Program
HIV	Human Immunodeficient Virus
HNP	Haitian National Police
HPZ	High Potential Zone
HS2004	Health Systems 2004
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, (the World Bank)
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigation Training Assistance Program
IDB	Inter American Development Bank
IEC	Electoral Information Center
IEE	Initial Environmental examination
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
ILD	Haitian Institute for Liberty and Democracy
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPDG	Peasants Association for the Development of Gaillard
IR	Intermediate Result
IRI	International Republican Institute
KPMG	Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler
LAVALAS	Creole for flashflood; refers to movement led by J.B. Aristide
MARNDR	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development
MCH	Maternal/Child Health
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
MFI	Micro-finance institutions
MICAH	International Civilian Mission to Haiti
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
MSPP	Ministry of Public Health and Population
NBIs	Non-Banking Intermediaries
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OE	Operating Expenses
OPDAT	Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training
ORE	Organization for the Rehabilitation of the Environment
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OYB	Obligation Year Budget
PADF	Pan American Development Foundation
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization

PAR	Policy and Administrative Reform Project
	Peru-Based Institute for Liberty and Democracy
PL-480	Public Law 480 (Title II and Title III food programs)
PLUS	Productive Land Use Systems Project
PRET	Program for the Recovery of the Economy in Transition Program
PROMESS	French acronym for an essential drug program under the auspices of the PAHO
PSC	Personal Services Contractor
PTA	Parents-Teachers Association
PVOs	Private Voluntary Organizations
RH	Reproductive Health
SO	Strategic Objective
SOAG	Strategic Objective Agreement
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TWM	Targeted Watershed Management Project
UCS	French acronym for Community Health Unit
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USDH	United States-Citizen Direct Hire
USG	U.S. Government

R4 Part I: Overview Factors Affecting Program Performance

A. Summary and Context

While this report documents a number of significant accomplishments, overall results were mixed. Hopes for progress on the democracy front were dashed by the flawed May 2000 Parliamentary elections. With the government demonstrating total lack of political will in the democracy area, every program with the government produced poor results. Given the lack of political will, there was also little or no progress toward achieving a more streamlined government (SpO6), or a better police force (SpO7).

On the other hand, results under our other strategic objectives for the most part did meet targets. USAID projects in health, agriculture, microenterprise, the environment, and the hurricane recovery program achieved our overall desired results and are having positive impacts on low-income, rural-based and peri-urban population groups. Even in the democracy area, those activities implemented by CSOs all produced good results.

Nonetheless, the impacts across the board could have been even stronger had the policy, legal, and institutional environment been more propitious. Until Haiti takes concrete actions to resolve the present political impasse, develop a credible economic reform agenda, and establish an effective judiciary and a trustworthy police, the impact of our assistance will continue to be constrained. With the new administration, we are still in a wait-and-see mode. While there have been public signals, for example, that it favors market reforms, doubts remain about the commitment to undertake concrete actions. Lack of progress in these areas, reinforced by a lack of fiscal discipline and transparency, are the cause of widespread external and internal distrust in the future of the country and its floundering economy. While official statistics put economic growth at 1.2 percent in 2000, the economy is more likely stagnant or suffering negative growth. Much needed private foreign investment is virtually nil, foreign aid is declining and inflation hovers around 15% annually. The government's fiscal situation is alarming; basically there is no money to finance any of the new administration's ambitious new programs. Bankers say that the current business climate is as bad as or worse than it was during the embargo and that it will continue to deteriorate until the political situation improves.

Many Haitians, who have had their hopes raised and dashed so often in the past, have lost hope once again and are voting with their feet: an estimated 7,000 families – many with the skills the country desperately needs – have emigrated over the past year, mostly to the U.S. and Canada. Many more would leave if they could. The implication for USAID is that until the government of Haiti becomes serious about adopting necessary economic policy reforms and resolving the political situation, the development impact of our program will necessarily be limited.

B. Results

In spite of these formidable obstacles, USAID/Haiti was able to achieve significant results outside the democracy sphere. The Mission's microenterprise program under SO1

(sustainable incomes) excelled. The provision of financial services to such enterprises expanded significantly, and the program is having a clear impact on the development of the country's financial sector. The value of outstanding loans to microenterprises, for example, increased by 47% in 2000. Perhaps even more telling, private banks, encouraged by USAID/Haiti's initiatives in microfinance, are now setting up new microfinance operations on their own initiatives--from zero banks in 1998 at the start of the project to three today, with a fourth in progress. In addition, among the nearly 100 non-profit microfinance institutions, eight recently set up a credit information exchange with a monthly bad-debtors list. Increased crop production and artisan sales also contribute to the SO, and targets for them were likewise surpassed. The impact of all this is fairly widespread. More than 30,000 farmers receiving assistance from USAID programs, for example, are now directly involved in the production of crops (mangoes, coffee and cacao) for export.

Progress on USAID/Haiti's SO2 (slowing environmental degradation) was more modest because of congressional holds on funds. Nonetheless, some significant widespread results were achieved. The number of new farmers benefitting from USAID's environmental work at the farm level grew by 20%; some 246,000 farmers have now adopted natural resource practices under the program. USAID's programs are encouraging them to build a variety of soil and conservation structures. Visually, the results are impressive. Within just 1-2 years of building water catchments, farmers are completely regaining the use of totally unproductive land. The farmers are convinced: more surface area under cultivation and fruit trees translates quickly into higher incomes.

One of the areas where USAID has had the most success has been under SO3 (health and nutrition), and notable achievements continued during the past year. Health conditions improved substantially among rural and less-educated populations, a priority of USAID/Haiti's 10-year health program that ended in year 2000. The steady decline in the infant mortality rate continued, from 99 in 1994/95 to 80 in 2000. Even more impressive are the continuing reductions in under-five mortality, on the order of 25% over the past 5 years. Although childhood malnutrition (21.9% in 2000) remains a major problem, it continues to decline by roughly 1% a year. USAID progress in stabilizing Haiti's population growth rate has been more modest, however use of modern contraception continues to increase steadily about 1% per year (national CPR 15% vs. 27% in USAID areas). Reproductive health achievements must be considered in the context of Haiti's 20-year struggle with the HIV/AIDS virus. USAID resources for AIDS prevention and control will triple in FY 01 to \$4 million, and efforts sharpened to reduce the spread of this disease.

USAID/Haiti's education program under SO4 suffered from a prolonged Congressional hold on funding, causing a marked curtailment of activities for half the school year. Nonetheless, students from USAID-supported primary schools continued to outperform students from other schools. In addition, the distance (radio) education program produced good results. Students who received only radio education performed almost as well as students receiving a full package of assistance (better trained teachers, school supplies, etc.). This coming school year starting September 2001, USAID will expand

trials in this area. If they are positive, USAID may alter its education strategy in the next 5-year program to focus much more on this cost-effective program.

On the democracy front, the seminal events of 2000 were both highly negative: (1) the May parliamentary elections which were greatly marred by candidate and voter intimidation, election day fraud and, above all, manipulation of vote tabulation, and (2) the November presidential elections which were of questionable credibility. Following the May elections, USAID altered its democracy program to focus solely on developing civil society. While the record for democracy (SO5) was poor because of the elections, there were successes -- strengthened civil society organizations, for example, and increased elections monitoring capacity. The elections demonstrated that due to increased monitoring by CSOs supported by USAID, it is becoming increasingly difficult for the government to tamper with elections without being caught.

The experience with our streamlined government objective (SO6) was sufficiently disappointing that in mid-2000 the Mission stopped pursuing this special objective. The GOH was unwilling to advance the privatization of inefficient state-owned enterprises providing essential infrastructure services. Likewise, no real progress took place in public sector administration or in its reform. The GOH's failure to move in these areas was one of the factors accounting for the halt in foreign private investment and the stagnation of the economy. Clearly the USG should not re-engage the GOH on these reforms without evidence of much stronger government commitment and a strategy for garnering public support.

As in the previous R4, performance under SpO7 (police better protect and serve Haitians) was again disappointing. Congress put holds on the FY 2000 funds for ICITAP, resulting in the termination of all ICITAP training by September 2000. Moreover, due to the executive-legislative impasse during 2000, the government could not grant the Haitian National Police (HNP) the budgetary resources to hire new staff necessary to carry out the administrative improvements recommended by ICITAP. Most importantly, political interference by the Executive Branch with the functioning of the HNP was extraordinary: three of the highest HNP officials, including the Secretary of State for public security and the Inspector General-in-Chief, were dismissed or "persuaded" to leave Haiti. Still, there were several noteworthy accomplishments under SpO7 that could prove valuable should this program be reinstituted including the linkage of all police stations with their base by two-way radio communication, and the launching of Haiti's first forensics laboratory.

Start-up of the Hurricane George Recovery Program was delayed four months due to Congressional holds; nevertheless the program is now back on track and proving to be a major success. A recent RIG performance assessment concluded that implementation is largely on target and achieving meaningful, sustainable and measurable results. A more recent GAO team concluded the same and noted that the unusually strong involvement of benefitting communities and community-based groups supported by the program bodes well for the long-term sustainability and the potential replicability of some of its activities. By December 2001, all activities should be completed -- on target.

SO Text for SO: 521-001 Sustainable increased income for the poor

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Objective ID: 521-001

Objective Name: Sustainable increased income for the poor

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

10% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
40% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
40% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
10% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This strategic objective aims to induce growth in the Haitian economy, especially at the farm and micro-enterprise levels. This SO targets the rural and urban populations who fall below the poverty line -- the majority of the Haitians -- and addresses the root causes

of poverty through four intermediate results: (1) Increased environmentally sustainable agricultural productivity; (2) Small and micro-entrepreneurs economically empowered; (3) Investment climate improved; and (4) Strengthened zones of high potential growth. IRs1 and 4 are reinforced by the Mission's PL-480 Title III Program.

SO1 programs are attempting to build the foundation for long-term, environmentally sustainable growth. During FY 2000, agricultural production and marketing of high-value crops, as well as increased lending to small and micro-entrepreneurs, exceeded expectations. Despite these successes, the overall investment climate remains very bad. Improvement in the investment climate and economic growth will require political stability, government commitment to economic reform, and a reliable judicial system that protects property rights and due process. Given these constraints, USAID will continue focusing on assistance to small farmer groups that promotes both domestic and export markets and greater access to microfinance opportunities.

Key Results:

IR1 -Increase environmentally sustainable agriculture: Increases in the export value of selected export crops exceeded the target by almost 20%. Some 42,000 new farmers have received assistance from USAID's agricultural programs during FY 2000, bringing the total number of farmers receiving such assistance since 1993 to 246,000. Of this total, more than 30,000 farmers are directly involved in the export marketing of coffee, cacao or mangoes. The other 200,000-plus farmers are more focused on increasing the productivity of subsistence crops. Efforts initiated in FY 2000 to preserve and enhance the Haitian Bleu coffee trademark have paid off: quality has improved and export volume, although still small, has doubled. Mango exports reached a record high in FY 2000, making mangoes Haiti's number one agricultural export crop. The hillside program is establishing successful linkages between local producers and regional buyers for future sales, while institutional development of community-based farmer organizations is resulting in many farmers making informed, market-based decisions regarding crop selection. The PL-480 Title III-funded irrigation rehabilitation has resulted in over 1,300 hectares of agricultural land now being irrigated.

IR2 -Small and micro-entrepreneurs economically empowered: The number of outstanding loans totaled 12,983 at the end of FY 2000, a 19% increase over FY 1999. This increase exceeded the FY 2000 target of 12%, despite the cessation of lending activities of two partners, the restructuring of a third, and more cautious micro-credit lenders faced with a slowing economy. The value of outstanding loans this fiscal year increased by 47%, compared to a 28% increase in value over the course of FY 1999, a reflection of the higher average size of repeat (read successful) loans.

Significant advances were made during FY 2000 in developing both sustainable micro-finance institutions (MFIs) and a supporting industry infrastructure. As a precursor to a national credit bureau, eight MFIs formed a credit information exchange that publishes a monthly bad-debtors list, now with more than 3,000 names. A national census of nearly 100 MFIs with 58,000 borrowers and 122,000 savers has been compiled. For the first time, this type of microfinance information will be included in the Central Bank's annual

reports. A resource center with permanent access to the library and the Internet is available to the public.

IR3 -Investment climate improved: The overall investment climate deteriorated. Nevertheless, some progress was made in areas supported by USAID. The Consortium of the Haitian Center for Free Enterprise and Democracy and the Peru-based Institute for Liberty and Democracy (CLED/ILD) vetted draft real estate formalization legislation with the legal community, financial institutions, CSOs, and the Haitian government. The draft legislation is being revised to reflect their recommendations. In order to dialogue on numerous business development challenges, FORUM 2000 also organized a number of conferences on a broad range of economic reforms.

IR4 -Strengthened zones of high growth potential: The value of export sales by Haitian artisans through the USAID-financed Aid to Artisans program exceeded the target by about 40%, generating over \$95,900 in sales (FOB Haiti). In addition, 58 new product lines (encompassing more than 379 individual designs) were created along with approximately 1,100 temporary jobs. The program works with 60 artisan enterprises, employing 888 artisans of whom almost 50% are women. During the past 12 months, key-marketing activities included placement of Haitian products in well-known U.S. catalogs such as Garnet Hill, Sundance, and Home Décor.

Under the PL-480 Title III Program, construction of the Jacmel port is almost complete. It can handle import/export trade movement as well as cruise ships. Investors are developing plans for the construction of an industrial park in the Jacmel region. In addition, over 81 kilometers of roads have been constructed, opening up the region's rich agricultural production to the Jacmel and Port-au-Prince markets. The Mission also geared up to implement the ambitious Secondary Cities program but due to reduced OYB funding levels, it was restructured into a much lower-cost regional initiative.

Performance and Prospects:

Based on preliminary estimates, revenue of beneficiaries in target rural areas rose by 20% in FY 2000, confirming the importance of sustainable management of natural resources, improved crop germplasm, access to rural credit and development of marketing linkages. With increased sales of coffee, cocoa, pumpkins, mangoes and other commodities, farmers' incomes should increase further in FY 2001. Other donors are following USAID's lead in agricultural programs. Support to more than 50 farmer organizations will continue in FY 2001 to help them become fully operational and self-sufficient.

In light of the political and economic concerns in Haiti and reduction of the USAID/Haiti budget, the Mission conducted a brief Assessment in the fall of 2000 to determine the approach and mix of program activities that would best achieve USG's overall economic growth objectives in Haiti. This Assessment concluded that the Mission's work in developing micro-finance and village banking has been its primary success and should be expanded. The Mission agrees as these initiatives have surpassed expectations. Due to USAID's lead in this area, large, for-profit, non-USAID-assisted financial institutions have become active in microfinance: three of the four leading commercial banks have established microfinance subsidiaries on their own initiatives, and a fourth bank is now

setting up a microfinance division. During FY 2001, USAID will help to strengthen the institutional sustainability of the nonbank microfinance institutions (MFIs). One challenge is to effectively manage the transition of each organization from the “start-up and implementation” phase to the “growth and consolidation” phase. Many MFIs are at the point where they will fail or stagnate. The task is to identify and provide appropriate technical assistance to those with high potential. Over the next year, the Mission's programs will establish performance standards, seek to improve MFI staff competence and assist in identifying capital to finance the growth of the promising institutions.

The Assessment also noted that efforts to improve the investment climate and strengthen zones of high-growth potential have had limited success. Legislation related to informal real property, streamlined business registration, and financial institutions would all improve the investment climate. However, given the current political context, it is unclear what are the prospects for the passage of new legislation and what the effect of such laws will be. FORUM 2000 will continue to organize public discussion and debate around economic and structural reform issues and to encourage specific policy reforms. In FY 2001, the Mission will continue to promote handicrafts through technical support to handicraft organizations, creation of new product lines and development of new markets.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Due to significant cuts in the Mission's budget for FY 2001, the Secondary Cities Program (under IR4) was restructured into low-budget regional initiatives to support principally small and micro enterprises and to help build synergies among programs. Due to further reductions in the Mission's OYB for FY 2002, the Mission will be considering the possibility of merging SO2 and SO1 into a single strategic objective during the review of its current strategy. Because of the failure thus far of the new Haitian administration to support needed economic reforms, no new activities are planned under IR3.

Other Donor Programs:

UNDP, the EU and CIDA continue to provide support to hillside farmers through the GOH or NGOs, their methodologies building on past USAID successes. USAID remains the major hillside donor, while Germany, France and IDB support lowland agriculture. Following USAID's lead over the last few years, other donors in the micro-finance field now include: UNDP, the World Bank's International Finance Corporation and IDB.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Principal contractors implementing activities are: South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID), Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), CARE, Development Alternatives Inc (DAI), Nathan Associates, Société Financière Haïtienne de Développement, S.A. (SOFIHDES), Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA), Aid to Artisans (ATA), Center for Free Enterprise and Democracy (CLED) and CLED/Institute for Liberty and Democracy (CLED/ ILD).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Sustainable increased income for the poor
 Objective ID: 521-001
 Approved: July 1998 Country/Organization: USAID Haiti
 Result Name: Sustainable increased income for the poor
 Indicator: Percent increase in income in project targeted areas
 Disaggregated by: NA

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	20	30
2000	20	Not yet available
2001	NA	
2002	NA	
2003	NA	

Source:
 Random sampling by SECID, PADF and DAI of customers within project-impacted areas.

Indicator/Description:
 This indicator measures self-assessments by a sample of farmers regarding increased revenues on plots where project-promoted improved practices are implemented. These estimates compare each year the increase in revenue of farmers using the project practices versus those in the same area that do not use those practices. They are therefore not cumulative targets or year-to-year comparisons.

Comments:
 The data for this indicator have been gathered, and are now being analyzed. The results will be available in April 2001. Preliminary estimates indicate a 20 percent increase in farmers' income. For FY01, this indicator will be redefined in light of the new Hillside Agriculture Program (HAP).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Sustainable increased income for the poor
 Objective ID: 521-001
 Approved: July 1998 Country/Organization: USAID Haiti
 Result Name: IR 1.1 Increased environmentally sustainable agriculture productivity
 Indicator: Value of production of selected crops
 Disaggregated by: NA

Unit of Measure: US dollars (000)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	480
1999	816	1,007
2000	720	859
2001	720	
2002	720	
2003	NA	

Source:
 USAID contractors, SECID, PADF and DAI

Indicator/Description:
 Value of production is obtained by computing the volume of crops exported multiplied by the export price per unit.

Comments:
 Total \$ value of production for selected crops increased by 20% more than target increase. Sales value for mango, coffee, and other non-traditional crops have been higher than expected. However, sales of cacao were lower this year because the local cooperative responsible for the marketing of cacao underwent major management and organizational restructuring, negatively impacting sales for this year but ensuring sustainability of the cooperative.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Sustainable increased income for the poor

Objective ID: 521-001

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 1.2 Accelerated income growth in selected secondary cities and hinterlands

Indicator: Annual percentage increase in value of artisanal sales

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Annual percent increase

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	(*)
1999	20	746
2000	300	336
2001	200	
2002	200	
2003	200	

Source:

Aid to Artisans

Indicator/Description:

(*) Annual percent increase in export sales by artisans directly through the Aid to Artisans (ATA) program. Increase is compared to the 1998 baseline USD figure of \$2,600.

Comments:

In FY00, ATA product development and marketing generated \$95,900 in sales (FOB Haiti), exceeding the target of \$88,000. This increase created over 1,110 short-term jobs and 58 new product lines. About half of the jobs generated by ATA activities are occupied by women.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Sustainable increased income for the poor
 Objective ID: 521-001
 Approved: July, 1998 Country/Organization: USAID Haiti
 Result Name: Small and micro entrepreneurs economically empowered
 Indicator: Annual percentage increase in number of outstanding loans
 Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	(*)
1999	25	37
2000	12	19
2001	25	
2002	25	
2003	25	

Source:
 DAI

Indicator/Description:

(*) This indicator measures the annual percentage increase in the number of outstanding loans at the end of the FY. The percent increase is compared to the baseline figure of 7,989.

Comments:

At the end of FY00, 12, 983 loans were outstanding, versus 10,946 at the end of FY99. Despite the difficult political and economic situation in Haiti, the dollar value of outstanding loans increased by 47% from end of FY99 to end of FY00.

SO Text for SO: 521-002 Environmental degradation slowed

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Objective ID: 521-002

Objective Name: Environmental degradation slowed

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
20% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
10% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
70% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The environmental challenges confronting Haiti are among the most severe in the world. This SO seeks to slow the rapid pace of environmental degradation by improving natural resource management through three Intermediate Results (IRs): (1) increased adoption of sustainable natural resource management practices, (2) replication of successful models

of watershed/catchment rehabilitation and (3) civil society organizations implementing environmental solutions.

The Congressional hold on funds in the middle of the year forced the Mission to temporarily wind down certain project activities. Nonetheless, community groups supported by the program continued building a variety of soil and water conservation structures in key strategic watersheds. Moreover, it was able to successfully organize community groups in the Rivière Grise/Blanche watersheds to lay the groundwork for a more comprehensive watershed management program.

Principal customers include small agricultural producers, urban charcoal users and residents in several strategic watersheds. Some of the SO2 activities, particularly soil and water conservation structures, are supported by the Mission's PL-480 Title III Program.

Key Results:

IR1 -Increased adoption of natural resource management practices: The number of farmers benefiting from the USAID environmental program increased from 204,000 to 246,000, exceeding the target (210,000) by 17 percent. The introduction of such activities as new marketing channels, distribution of improved germplasm, construction of water-harvesting structures and the launching of other income-generating activities attracted more farmers than expected. The number of trees planted or grafted surpassed the target by 30%, for a total of 4 million. As a result of these activities over the past few years, soil erosion, loss of soil fertility, and other damages that traditionally accompany tropical downpours have been visibly and dramatically reduced in all areas of USAID interventions.

The second phase of the Improved Stoves and Fuel Substitution Project to decrease on-going deforestation in Haiti through the promotion and use of energy-efficient technologies (e.g. wood and gas stoves, kilns, and ovens) was initiated in FY 2000. Within a three-month period, over 3,500 wood stoves and 380 kerosene stoves and ovens were produced and sold.

IR2 -Replication of successful models of watershed rehabilitation: During FY 2000, the Mission's environmental program continued to focus on the establishment of a community-based watershed management program on the upper watersheds of the Rivière Grise/Blanche (for the greater Port-au-Prince area of 3 million inhabitants), growing from successful interventions in one sub-watershed to a total of 6 in an area of more than 50 square kilometers. Soil and water conservation structures on the hills above the Miragoâne Lake were completed under the PL- 480 Title III Program, thus protecting several micro-watersheds above the lake. USAID's programs are providing assistance to farmers to improve land use in other major watersheds such as the Marigot, Peredo, Grande-Rivière du Nord, and Mirebalais-Lascahobas.

IR3 -Civil society organizations implementing environmental solutions: To ensure effective management of Haiti's natural resources and watersheds, the Citizen Environmental Network program successfully helped establish 54 civil society organizations and community groups. These groups have demonstrated a tremendous

amount of energized interest, taking the lead in the rehabilitation of their natural resource base through planting of trees and carrying out other biomass re-vegetation activities e.g., hedgerows and cover crops. Due to funding interruptions, the environmental education and public awareness programs were put on hold until next FY. The Haitian Environmental Foundation (HEF), funded in 2000, began to put its operating structure in place and to recruit staff. Draft HEF operation and administrative procedure manuals have been completed. In recognition of the strength and dynamism of the group, the hemispheric network of environmental foundations (REDLAC) has asked HEF to act as their coordinator for the Caribbean.

Performance and Prospects:

The land recuperation and rehabilitation techniques promoted by USAID-financed programs represent excellent models on how appropriate farming technologies in the upper portions of a watershed can positively impact severely-degraded hillsides and reduce flooding and sedimentation that occur downstream. Despite the suspensions and the difficulties of working in largely inaccessible watershed areas, a remarkable amount of basic community organizational and mobilization work was achieved, in addition to the development of best agricultural/natural resources practices for the management of upper /upstream portions of watersheds. Institutional strengthening support of civil society organizations will continue next FY to develop procedures that foster transparent, participatory decision-making processes. The development of land use management plans to promote natural resources management practices will continue. Environmental education programs using various media will be developed to encourage adoption of these practices. The Mission will promote better synergies between SO1 and SO2 by creating linkages among agricultural production, processing and marketing.

During FY 2001, Phase 2 of the Lake Miragoâne watershed rehabilitation activity will begin shortly to expand protection works to other surrounding micro-watersheds. Additional funds will be leveraged from the PL-480 Title III Program to execute conservation works in the Rouyonne River watershed. Completion of these activities will protect the city of Léogâne, a repeated victim of rainy season flood damage. Technical assistance will also continue to flow to HEF for the establishment of its financial and administrative management systems, with the Mission working to facilitate linkages between HEF and local organizations implementing environmental activities.

The improved stoves and fuel substitution program has and will continue to demonstrate that improved and appropriate energy-efficient technologies at the level of households and small enterprises have sustainable economic and environmental impacts.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

During FY 2001, the Mission had anticipated continuing the Rivière Grise/Blanche watershed project into a defacto stage 2 focusing on the middle watershed and the lower watershed, thus creating a constituency for holistic river basin management. However, due to a reduced OYB for FY 2002, the Mission is dropping these plans and will terminate work in this watershed upon completion of work in the upper area. During the next R4 period, the Mission will be reviewing its current strategy and will consider collapsing SO1 and SO2 into a single revamped SO.

Other Donor Programs:

The IDB, IBRD, Canada, and the EU are prepared to support environmental activities, including the water and energy sectors. Because of the current political impasse, these monies have not been released to the Government of Haiti. These investments would include support to activities identified in the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). The Dutch Government provides \$250,000 as co-funding to the CARE Energy-Environmental Project.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Winrock International, Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), CARE, and Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Environmental degradation slowed

Objective ID: 521-002

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 2.1 Increased adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices

Indicator: Number of farmers using at least one improved agricultural practice

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Number of farmers (thousands)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	166
1999	187.5	204
2000	210	246
2001	250	
2002	250	
2003	END	

Source:

CARE, PADF, WINROCK reports

Indicator/Description:

Cumulative numbers of farmers employing at least one improved natural resource management practice on their plots during the life of the project. These practices include: rockwalls, gully plugs, intercropping, hedgerows, tree planting and contour ridging.

Comments:

The introduction of natural resources practices such as water catchments, improved germplasm, soil and water conservation coupled with new marketing channels for the increased agricultural production has attracted an increased number of farmers.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Environmental degradation slowed

Objective ID: 521-002

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 2.1 Increased adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices

Indicator: Annual number of tree seedlings planted or grafted

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Number of trees (millions)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	6.8
1999	6.0	7.1
2000	3.0	4.0
2001	0.5	
2002	0.5	
2003	0	

Source:

CARE, PADF, WINROCK reports

Indicator/Description:

This indicator sums the number of tree seedlings (fruit or timber) distributed through program activities and the number of existing trees grafted with project-distributed improved genetic materials within the FY and the number of trees planted by direct seedling.

Comments:

With the phase out of the PLUS program, planned targets for years 2001 and beyond have been reduced.

SO Text for SO: 521-003 Healthier families of desired size

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Objective ID: 521-003

Objective Name: Healthier families of desired size

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
60% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
25% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
5% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
10% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The Healthier Families of Desired Size Strategic Objective seeks to decrease the total fertility rate, reduce infant and child mortality, and lower malnutrition rates by targeting programs to men and women of reproductive age, young adults aged 15-24 years, and children under five years of age. The package of integrated health and population

interventions under this SO is organized under four intermediate results: (1) increased use of quality child survival and nutrition services; (2) increased use of quality reproductive health services; (3) women empowered; and, (4) youth better prepared for and men more engaged in responsible family life. Of noteworthy importance to this year's R-4 report is the Mission's decision to (a) measure progress using health facility service statistics rather than population-based impact survey data, and (b) emphasize reporting of national-level data trends using recently compiled DHS (2000) data. Comparability of data will improve in the next reporting cycle enabling the Mission to more clearly define and report program-level achievement.

Key Results:

Haiti has enjoyed mixed success in its efforts to reduce child mortality and population growth rates over the last decade. DHS data at the SO-level provide evidence of slow but steady progress in reducing infant and young child mortality rates (80 and 119, respectively) and modest reduction in total fertility (4.7). A major SO3 achievement captured by DHS data is the significant improvements in health status among rural and less-educated populations. Phase I of the Mission's 10-year health program ended in 2000, and had prioritized these most vulnerable populations. Retrospective review of trend-lines, show a steady decline in the infant mortality rate, decreasing from 109 (1987) to 99 (1994/95) to 80 (2000). DHS reports even more impressive reductions in under-five mortality, declining from an adjusted rate of 158 (1994/95) to 119 (2000). [Note: On advice from Macro Inc., the Mission now concludes that certain rates reported in the 1994/95 DHS are unreliable due to the small sample size and embargo-related data collection difficulties. Rates of specific concern are: infant and under-five mortality, and malnutrition. Rates reported above have been adjusted to correct for this error.] While high levels of childhood malnutrition persist, rates dropped among children under age 5 from 31.9% (1994/95, unadjusted rate) to 21.9% (2000).

Limited progress has been realized under IR1, "increased use of quality child survival (CS) and nutrition services." Haiti's children continue to be plagued by limited protection against the most common childhood diseases. DHS data reveal weak rates of children fully immunized (34%) nation-wide with little improvement from the rate (30%) reported in the 1994/95 survey. Moreover, DHS data indicate that over 17% of children 12-23 months of age received no vaccinations during the recent five-year period. However, coverage rates were much higher in departments served by USAID-funded partner organizations (North, North-East and Grand'Anse). HS-2004 program service statistics for this reporting period show an estimated 63% of children fully immunized, almost twice the national average.

Continued progress has been realized under IR2, "increased use of quality reproductive health (RH) services." Analysis of modern contraceptive prevalence (CPR) data gathered during the 1987, 1994/95 and 2000 DHS reveal a growing reliance on safe, effective family planning methods. National CPR for modern methods increased from 5% (1987) to 8.9% (1994/95) to 15.4% (2000). DHS reports considerable progress in modern CPR in all areas (Metropolitan Port-au-Prince, Other Cities, and Rural) and at all education levels – the greatest progress being among rural and illiterate women. Substantial gains in rural communities (from 10% (1994/95) to 22% (2000)) can be attributed to the strong

focus on outreach begun during HS-2004 Phase I. Results from departments where USAID-funded partner organizations are the principal source of services also demonstrate significant levels of achievement. The departments of Grand'Anse (28.7), Artibonite (26.7) and North (26.9) have almost met or exceeded the 2000 program CPR objective of 26.9%. The program has also met or exceeded maternal health targets. The percentage of women nation-wide who sought prenatal consultation services rose from 68% (1994/95) to 79% (2000). Equally impressive, the percentage of women delivering with the assistance of trained health personnel rose from 46% (1994/95) to 60% (2000). Once again, program achievements under HS-2004 contributed to these important gains.

Progress toward achievement of the crosscutting IR3 "women's empowerment" is discussed under SO1 and SO4. In terms of IR4 "youth better prepared for and men more engaged in responsible family life", new baseline data suggest that room exists for progress among men who have multiple partners and report inconsistent condom use, and among youth under age 25 who do not employ safer sex practices.

Performance and Prospects:

Program performance was somewhat erratic during the reporting period. Political events delayed startup of planned support to the Ministry of Health (MSPP) to strengthen national health systems and extend support for IMCI and vaccination programs. Vaccination coverage rates, which are unacceptably low, have remained fairly constant in USAID-funded program areas. Confronted with frequent emergencies due to periodic measles outbreaks and, most recently, one of the first confirmed cases of paralytic polio in the Western Hemisphere since 1991, the MSPP announced plans to carry out a national vaccination campaign. USAID is assisting with campaign efforts through existing agreements with HS-2004 network partners. It is widely recognized that much more must be done to protect Haiti's children against early childhood diseases. Specific strategies planned to improve national-level vaccination rates will include support for: a reliable supply system for vaccines, better departmental-level public/private sector collaboration in campaign efforts, and greater engagement among official GOH and PAHO counterparts in the on-going dialogue surrounding this issue.

Further analysis will be required to understand and address factors underlying the limited effect of the observed CPR increases on total fertility. Nonetheless, DHS data concerning knowledge (98.5%) and prior use (31.1%) of modern methods, as well as estimates of unmet need (53% women and 49% men do not want more children) indicate opportunities for continued increases in the use of family planning services. USAID's focus will aim to improve the quality of reproductive health services in the coming year. Greater attention will be given to improving client satisfaction, and decreasing high rates of discontinuation among pill and DMPA users by improving client-provider interaction and in turn reducing the drop-out rate caused side effects. Dissatisfaction among younger and older clients in particular will be studied to guide improvements. Technical assistance interventions are planned to broaden the availability of long-term clinical methods. New GOH sanctioned FP/MCH norms are being disseminated and adherence supported.

The program will also strengthen efforts to reduce transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STI), assuring syndromic management of STIs in at least 80% of USAID-funded service delivery points. HIV/AIDS prevention-to-care strategies will be reviewed and redefined as needed in accordance with increased SO3 resources for AIDS and TB activities. Integration of FP/STI services will enable USAID to capitalize upon its existing service delivery infrastructure. Risk-reduction interventions will emphasize sustained behavior change among key at-risk populations, such as youth and men.

Transition from the HS-2004 Phase I program to Phase II has proceeded smoothly, with subcontracts now in place for each of the 33 partner organizations. USAID is revisiting issues related to the cost-effectiveness of the HS-2004 network in terms of: desired impact; appropriateness of services offered given the national disease burden; and the overall sustainability of the program. USAID is also striving to maximize synergies among SO3, SO4 and Title II interventions.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

For the purposes of this R4, the SO3 framework, and its related strategies and indicators, remains unchanged. However, given dramatically reduced FY 2002 OYB planning levels, and the anticipated continuation of unfunded earmarks for HIV/AIDS and TB, the Mission will likely be forced to reduce significantly required funding support for ongoing fertility reduction activities. The SO3 performance monitoring plan (PMP) will also be revised. In 2000, USAID and other donors provided support for the completion of the third Haiti Demographic and Health Survey (DHS 2000), enabling the Mission to report on national-level health trends for most indicators in this R4. USAID has instructed the HS-2004 contractor to discontinue annual population-based surveys. Partner organizations will instead receive increased support to improve the quality and availability of service statistics in order to track program results and impact. Accordingly, the SO3 PMP will be revised to include appropriate proxy indicators, baseline data and data sources to monitor progress toward achievement of IR-level indicators.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID is the leading health sector donor in Haiti. Japan, France and Canada are the other major bilateral donors, with PAHO (infectious disease and essential drugs, improved MCH, and sanitation), UNICEF (micro-nutrients, child health and STI/HIV) and the World Bank (condoms, TB drugs and other medical supplies, obstetrical emergency care, midwife training) all providing significant levels of assistance.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

In April, 2000 Management Sciences for Health (MSH) was awarded the contract for the 5-year HS-2004 Phase II private sector program providing required technical, financial and managerial support to a network of over 30 Haitian and international NGOs. Assistance to the MSPP is provided under a Strategic Objective Agreement (SOAG) signed in June 2000 and through several of G/PHN field support contractors. CARE and Catholic Relief Services implement our current PL-480 Title II program.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Healthier families of desired size

Objective ID: 521-003

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: Healthier families of desired size

Indicator: Prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under age 5

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: % Height-for-age <-2 SD

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	29.4 (a)
1999	27	27 (a)
2000	26	21.9 (b)
2001	25	
2002	23	
2003	22	

Source:

a) IHE Impact Survey

b) DHS

Indicator/Description:

Percentage of children 6-59 months of age with height-for-age less than 2 standard deviations (i.e. prevalence of stunting).

Comments:

National rates of chronic malnutrition appear to have improved 10 percentage points from 1994/95 (31.9%) to 2000 (21.9%), in part a result of the Mission's interventions to reduce under 5 malnutrition. PL480 Title II Cooperating Sponsors report a 25% rate of chronic malnutrition -- however, PL-480 Title II target populations tend to be more vulnerable, living in food insecure areas.

HS-2004 Phase II and Title II Cooperating Sponsors will review and agree upon standardized proxy indicators to be collected annually. This indicator will remain as a SO-level indicator, with data gathered every 5 years.

Out-year targets for new proxy indicators (TBD) will be revised in accordance with program level service data.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Healthier families of desired size

Objective ID: 521-003

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 3.1 Increased use of quality child survival and nutrition services

Indicator: Percent of children 12-23 months of age who are fully immunized

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	60.7(a)
1999	64	56.2 (a)
2000	60	63 (b)
2001	70	
2002	80	
2003	82	

Source:

(a) IHE Impact Survey

(b) MSH HS-2004 Service statistics

Indicator/Description:

Percentage of the target population completely vaccinated with the full range of recommended immunizations (1 measles, 1 BCG, 3 Polio, 3 DPT3).

Comments:

National-level vaccination coverage rates for the past 5 years demonstrate only slight improvement (30.2% - 34%) with rates remaining unacceptably low. USAID project-funded areas average almost twice the national rate (63%). SO3 intends to elevate immunization efforts, reinforcing HS-2004 network capacity to sustain the FY01 target of 70% fully immunized. Technical assistance will focus on ensuring adequate supply systems, storage and community outreach services.

Out-year targets have been changed to reflect Service statistic data sourcing.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Healthier families of desired size

Objective ID: 521-003

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 3.2 Increased use of quality reproductive health services

Indicator: Contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods in USAID-financed sites

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	25.2 (a)
1999	27	25.4 (a)
2000	26.9	NA
2001	28.4	
2002	29.9	
2003	31.4	

Source:

(a) IHE Impact Survey

(b) DHS

Indicator/Description:

Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) in program areas using a modern method of contraception.

Comments:

It is not possible to provide data from the same source for year 2000. Nonetheless, ten-year national trend data demonstrate increases in CPR from 8.9% to 15.4% among all women of reproductive age.

CPR indicator will change following this year's R4 to better measure yearly progress reflecting USAID's focus on retaining FP users and lowering the drop-out rates by compiling results using, for example:

1) CYP

2) # of FP users

3) FP Discontinuation rates.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Healthier families of desired size

Objective ID: 521-003

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 3.2 Increased use of quality reproductive health services

Indicator: Percent of women who attend at least 3 prenatal care visits

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	58.7 (a)
1999	58	63.5 (a)
2000	65	47 (b)
2001	55	
2002	65	
2003	75	

Source:

(a) IHE Impact Survey

(b) MSH HS-2004 Service Statistics.

Indicator/Description:

Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 yrs) in program areas who attend three or more clinic-based prenatal visits attended by a doctor, nurse or auxiliary.

Comments:

It is not possible to provide data from the same source for year 2000. Nonetheless, national trend data for the last 5 years demonstrates major improvements in maternal health; results show an increase from 68% to 79% among women who received prenatal services from a trained medical professional. Important achievements: Use of prenatal care services for rural women rose from 61% to 73%, according to DHS; the same source reports a 10-point increase among women with no education, from 53% to 63%. Both categories are considered the most vulnerable groups, and were key target populations during HS-2004 Phase I. DHS data show that 44% accessed 4 or more prenatal consultations.

Within USAID program-funded areas, MSH service statistics demonstrate that less than half of prenatal clients received 3 or more consultations; the target for 2001 is 55%. Out-years targets have been adjusted in anticipation of service statistic data gathering. Both pre- and post-natal consultation improvements are critical objectives for HS-2004 partners in out-years.

SO Text for SO: 521-004 Increased human capacity

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Objective ID: 521-004

Objective Name: Increased human capacity

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
100% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Strategic Objective No. 4, "Increased Human Capacity," seeks to: improve the quality of educational services provided to school children and young adults, and to address the physical, social, and educational needs of orphans and other at-risk children. This objective will be accomplished through (1) improved quality of primary education; (2)

improved services for orphans and at-risk children; and (3) improved access to information and communication technology. The Strategic Objective is supported by PL480 Title II resources. Principal customers are the primary school-age children of Haiti, their parents, educators, and counterparts engaged in support of the public-private partnership.

Key Results:

The pass rates for Grades 3 and 4 in schools benefiting from the ED 2004 project are the most direct measures of Intermediate Result (1) under SO4. These rates have remained fairly uniform over the past two years, falling by one percentage point for Grade 4 (75% to 74%), and by 3 percentage points for Grade 3 (76% to 73%). Girls at first tended to pass at slightly higher rates than boys, but in FY 2000, there was little difference between the two. The point increases in math and Creole reading between 1999 and 2000 were 4 points and 2 points, respectively. In ED 2004 schools, there was almost no difference between students receiving the full package of assistance and those receiving only distance education. (The same was also true during the previous R4 period.) There was some difference between ED 2004 schools and non-ED 2004 schools in math scores in 2000 (20 points versus 13), and a slight comparable difference in Creole reading scores (15 points versus 13). There were little gender differences in performance on either set of tests. 63% of USAID-supported schools have active PTA organizations. This figure masks some real differences, however. For example, 89% of CARE schools have active PTAs. Among ED 2004 schools supported by other cooperating sponsors, the percent is 35%. Several other indicators have been introduced in 2000 to measure the level of community support: (1) Baseline data reveal an average attendance rate of 84% in ED 2004 and other USAID-supported schools; and (2) PTAs and other community groups have initiated about 251 projects. As a measure of "improved policy framework," 57% of the schools have either completed or initiated the licensing process. The percent of Grade 6 children passing the national school-leaving exam (Certificat d'Etudes Primaires, CEP) in 2000 remained below the comparable pass rate in 1998. In 1998, the national average pass rate was 64%. In 1999, the rate fell to 45%. In 2000, the rate (once all data are compiled) will be about the same. Possible explanations range from the improved security in test administration to the lack of skills in test correction and scoring to the worsening economic situation among families with children. ED 2004 schools have shown a comparable decline, from 75% in 1998 to 52% in 2000. For the first two years (1998-1999), the pass rates for girls were several points higher than for boys. In 2000, there was either little difference or some difference in favor of boys.

Under IR (2) "improved services for orphans and at-risk children", a total of 167 orphanages housing 14,000 children received USAID support in 2000. Most of the support consisted of food, medical care, and supplies provided under the Title II program. Since 1998, USAID has helped the Chambre de l'Enfance Nécessiteuse Haïtienne (CENH) to strengthen its capacity as Haiti's principal advocacy organization for orphans and at-risk children. In the last two years, CENH has established a small grants program and provided direct assistance to 19 projects, benefiting 2,829 children. CENH is also assisting several hundred NGOs to become registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs, and to become full-fledged members of CENH. Currently, CENH has 55 member organizations representing 7,610 children.

Under IR (3) "improved access to information and communication technology" the number of Internet service users remains at 15,000. Telecenters are being established in 2 cities.

Performance and Prospects:

A major problem this period for the ED 2004 project was that for almost 5 months (February- June 2000), USAID partners had to implement an orderly closeout of ED 2004 activities due to a prolonged Congressional hold on funds. As a result, for half of the 1999-2000 school year, attention was diverted to conserving funds, seeking alternative fund sources and constricting field operations. It is very likely that the above data showing slight declines in 3rd grade promotion rates reflect these circumstances and the diversion of energies from project implementation to project "demobilization." Since late June 2000 when the hold was lifted, ED 2004 partners have been working to compensate for lost time.

Students from ED 2004 schools continue to perform better than students in non-ED 2004 schools. ED 2004 students passed the CEP exam at a higher rate than the national average. The same appears to apply to other USAID-supported schools assisted through CARE and CRS. Grade 3 students (specifically targeted for assistance) in ED 2004 schools continued to perform better in math and Creole reading than their counterparts in non-ED 2004 schools. However, there is little difference in performance between students who receive the full package of assistance and those who receive only distance education. This raises serious questions about the relative value of providing a complete package of assistance (training, supplies, improved curriculum, and distance education) versus simply providing distance education. Notable also was the "flattening" of prior year gains in performance among girl students. In 2000, there was little gender difference in performance. USAID partners will be monitoring CEP pass rates following test administration in June 2001, and again trying to determine the reasons for the results, regardless of their direction.

The level of community support continues to be high, as shown by the 11% increase in the number of schools with active PTAs. CARE schools, particularly, show a high level of community involvement; 89% of them have PTA organizations that meet USAID criteria as "active" PTAs. In addition, there continues to be a very high level of community support for small projects, e.g., construction or rehabilitation of latrines and water reservoirs. While we do not have an accurate count of small projects for prior years, the number for this past year (251) is an indication of the energy and time which cooperating sponsors spend on facilitating community involvement in local schools.

On the policy front, USAID and the Ministry of National Education (MENJS) are working to implement the Strategic Objective Agreement (SOAG), signed in 1999, to renovate and equip the newly established office of the Partnership Commission. While there is agreement on the policy issues and analyses to be conducted over the next year, we have just begun to initiate the documentation necessary to implement the workplan. Weaknesses within the Ministry, e.g., the lack of trained staff and financial resources, have been the principal cause for the delay.

In September 2001, the ED 2004 contract with the Academy for Educational Development (AED) comes to an end. A contract for a one-year "transition" period (August 2001 to August 2002) is being competed. One evaluation of ED 2004 and another on the Title II program were completed in January 2001. Conclusions from these and lessons from the AED are the basis of a draft concept paper for a follow-on 5-year project, tentatively called ED 2010.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Several major conclusions have emerged from the evaluations. First, the impact of educational radio could be greatly enhanced through programs aimed at older students and adults and on social and economic issues (e.g., health, environment and civil society issues). This would also encourage greater cross-sectoral collaboration among SO teams, and help reinforce achievement of desired strategic framework objectives. Second, poorer schools should be included into existing clusters (which is the grouping of 5-6 neighboring ED 2004 schools, for maximizing the sharing of project resources). ED 2004 schools were originally selected based on criteria which few poorer schools could meet. This has resulted in a perception that only better off schools are being served in the project clusters. Third, there needs to be closer collaboration between USAID/Haiti and the MENJS in the implementation of ED 2004 and policy activities under the SOAG. These recommendations will be addressed during the one-year transition period, and are also being addressed in the draft concept paper, which will become the basis for ED 2010, to be bid on later this year. If expanded trials with distance education during the transition period are positive, educational radio could well become the centerpiece of ED 2010. This year, since the activity under IR (3) "improved access to information and communication technology" is coming to an end, we plan to eliminate this IR from the SO 4 framework.

Other Donor Programs:

Donor contributions represented an estimated 40% of public spending for primary education in 1998. Paradoxically, at a time when total external aid to Haiti has been declining, contributions to the education sector rose from \$12.2 million in 1995 (2% of total external aid) to \$28.4 million in 1999 (7%). In 1998, bilateral aid represented \$14.2 million (57% of total external aid) and multilateral \$10.5 million (43%). The major donors were the IDB, France, and the USA.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The principal contractor responsible for IRs 1 and 3 is AED. It in turn has sub-contracts with U.S. and Haitian NGOs. USAID also has negotiated a grant to FONHEP (Fondation Haïtienne de l'Enseignement Privé), the major national organization representing private education institutions. Management Sciences for Health has a sub-contract with CENH (Chambre de l'Enfance Nécessiteuse Haïtienne) to manage USAID-funded activities for at-risk children. CARE and Catholic Relief Services are providing school feeding, health, and educational services through the PL 480 Title II program.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased human capacity

Objective ID: 521-004

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 4.1 Improved quality of primary education

Indicator: Pass rates for Grade 3

Disaggregated By: male, female

Unit of Measure: % of students in ED 2004 schools promoted at the end of the school year.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	71
1999	73	76
2000	73	73
2001	75	
2002	76	
2003	77	

Source:

AED

Indicator/Description:

% of students in ED 2004 schools that complete Grade 3, disaggregated by gender.

Comments:

The pass rates declined between 1999 and 2000, from 76% to 72% (boys) and from 76% to 74% (girls).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased human capacity

Objective ID: 521-004

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 4.2 Better instruction and learning in primary school

Indicator: Annual average increase of Grade 3 average score in math

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Increase in average test results in ED 2004 schools.

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	16 pts
2000	16 pts	20 pts
2001	22	
2002	24	
2003	26	

Source:

AED

Indicator/Description:

Increase in average test results in ED 2004 schools, disaggregated by gender. The data are based on samples of students in ED 2004 and control schools using pre-tests and post-tests to measure improved performance over the 1998-1999 school year.

Comments:

The data are the actual and planned point increase in average math score. In 2000, there was a total average gain between pre-and post-test scores of 20 points. There was almost no difference between students who received the full package of assistance and those who received only distance education. There was a marked difference between students at ED 2004 schools and those who did not attend ED 2004 schools. The average point again at control schools was 13 points.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased human capacity

Objective ID: 521-004

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 4.3 Better community support to primary schools

Indicator: % of USAID-supported schools with active school support groups/PTAs

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: % of active school support groups/PTAs with democratically elected boards, holding at least two meetings annually with members.

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	NA	52
2000	52	63
2001	65	
2002	67	
2003	69	

Source:

AED, CARE, CRS

Indicator/Description:

% of active schools support groups/PTA with democratically elected boards, holding at least two meetings annually with members.

Comments:

None

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased human capacity

Objective ID: 521-004

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 4.4 Improved services for orphans and at-risk children

Indicator: Number of orphanages receiving support through USAID-supported organizations

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: The number of orphanages receiving support through USAID-supported organizations.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	100
1999	120	114
2000	120	167
2001	167	
2002	167	
2003	167	

Source:

CRS/CENH

Indicator/Description:

Number of orphanages receiving support through USAID-supported organizations.

Comments:

A total of 167 orphanages representing about 14,000 children are receiving medical care and food from USAID's Title II program. The support is provided through the Chambre de l'Enfance Nécessiteuse and CRS.

SO Text for SO: 521-005 Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Objective ID: 521-005

Objective Name: Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
80% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
20% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Democracy and Human Rights

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Progress toward SO5, Genuinely inclusive democratic governance, is measured through: 1) increased acceptance of elections results by electoral players; 2) the number of policy issues on which civil society organizations and national public institutions carry on an organized dialogue; and 3) Ministry of Justice progress toward judicial reform. Efforts

under four intermediate results support this SO: 1) Civil society organizations positively influence policies; 2) Elections are more credible; 3) More responsive governance by elected officials; and, 4) People increasingly treated according to the rule of law.

Key Results:

The long and repeatedly delayed May 21 Parliamentary and local government elections should have resolved the political impasse that had immobilized the country since January of 1999. Instead, the elections were marred by candidate and voter intimidation, election day fraud, and glaring manipulation of vote tabulations. Executive branch influence over the conduct of the elections shed doubt on the validity of the entire process and, therefore, the legitimacy of the institutions for which officials were elected. Also troubling were increasing indications of the politicization of the HNP and continued lack of progress on judicial reform. Congressional holds on funding required the demobilization of the OPDAT and ICITAP programs.

Despite the above, a number of advances on several fronts point to sustainable progress in the development of some democratic institutions. Civil society demonstrated remarkable resolve to achieve democratic reforms in Haiti. Also, although the Conseil Electoral Provisoire (CEP) was unable to withstand frequent executive branch interference in its conduct, it performed well in those IFES-supported aspects of the electoral process that are most technical in nature and, therefore, least susceptible to political manipulation. The CEP scored high in its use of credible electoral cards and voter registers, as well as in rationally locating polling stations. The 90% of registered voters (4.6 million) and 60% election day turnout evidenced voter confidence in the electoral process.

Haitian CSOs played a major role in obtaining the high voter participation in the May 21 elections. NDI training and institutional development of the National Committee of Observer Organizations (CNO) resulted in 22,000 multipartisan volunteers participating in the first-ever independent, national monitoring effort by Haitians. Forty-five domestic observer organizations from across registered political parties, received training in electoral observation, and 82% of these published final reports on their observations. After gross irregularities were detected in the vote tabulation, the CNO demonstrated strong independence by denouncing the first round elections and refusing to participate in the second round. NDI's training of 10,000 poll watchers from 27 of the 33 registered parties strengthened those parties by increasing their awareness of the electoral process, resulting in an average of at least 3 party poll watchers monitoring each polling station. As further evidence of civil society successes, previously Associates in Rural Development (ARD)-supported FENAMH (Haitian Association of Mayors) and other elements of civil society such as the Church, independent labor unions, and a large group of intellectuals, loudly protested GOH conduct of the electoral process through open letters to the President demanding rectification of electoral anomalies.

High usage of the NDI's six Electoral Information Centers (IECs) by journalists, candidates, and the general public for 69 press conferences, 81 roundtable discussions, and 14 seminars on various aspects of the electoral process aided the maturation of political parties and generated greater public awareness of campaign issues. The live or subsequent radio broadcasts of many of the EIC events contributed to the high voter

turnout. The debates conducted through NDI's civic fora in five provinces gave voters the opportunity to meet the candidates and question their positions on issues. When the protracted electoral calendar increasingly impeded opposition and independent candidates' ability to sustain their campaigns, ARD distributed megaphones and vouchers for print material and media air time to keep independents and candidates from all parties in the race for Parliament. As a result of IRI's technical guidance two years ago, fragmented opposition party efforts toward unity came to fruition through the emergence of Convergence Démocratique as the major opposition force in the May 21 elections.

CSOs nearly tripled the targeted number of policy dialogues conducted with national level state institutions this reporting period. The most salient issues pursued pertained to justice, economic and environmental reforms. CSOs improved their ability to clearly articulate objectives, raise funds, take action to influence policy decisions, and follow up on policy implementation. They have not, however, been as successful in communicating information and aggregating their interests in a manner adequate to effect substantive policy reform at the national level.

In the justice sector, the presiding judge in a highly acclaimed human rights trial that occurred this year was a graduate of the OPDAT-supported judicial training school. Also, the Ministry of Justice continued this year to pay all operational expenses of the Magistrate's school, which it had begun doing last year. No assistance was provided to local government during the reporting period due to earlier executive dismissal of mayors. As such, no accomplishments are reported.

Performance and Prospects:

Results under IRs requiring partnership with the GOH fell well short of expectations, while those under the civil society IR largely met or exceeded planned targets. The gradual deterioration of USG's relationship with the GOH as a partner in democratic development has led the SO5 team to pursue these objectives through CSOs that advocate reforms under each Intermediate Result and other sectors.

Haiti is at a critical juncture in its democratic development. The tightening grip of the Executive branch increasingly dominates most areas of government. USAID/Haiti believes that continued support to civil society is the strongest fortification against this threat of Haiti's regression toward a one-party state. Although the newly elected Parliament is not considered legitimate, it will soon consider legislation on elements critical to the future of democratic governance in Haiti, such as decentralization, judicial reform, and the legal parameters within which NGOs may function. Through continued efforts towards CSO organizational strengthening, including internal use of democratic practices, and development of their advocacy skills, USAID will prepare CSOs to be significant players in the development of this legislation and the formulation of future GOH policies that are essential to inclusive democratic governance. The significant SO5 successes in civil society described above have been achieved through modest investments. While USAID had planned on a substantial expansion of these successful activities, projected budget cuts will force USAID to forgo its plans and continue only with the modest levels of support for CS. USAID will increase its investment in civil society, with an added emphasis on building trust among segments of society, raising

citizen expectations of their government, aggregation of CSOs around specific issues, and the pursuit of genuine regional and national policy reforms across sectors. Specific USAID efforts will promote the formation of coalitions and alliances among CSOs that pursue judicial reform, free & fair elections and decentralization.

USAID took several lessons from its experience: a) domestic election monitoring groups must be trained and equipped to focus more on continuing election monitoring efforts through the vote tabulation process; b) civil society investments need to focus on changing Haiti's "all-or-nothing" political culture; and c) technical approaches, in the short-run, cannot overcome a lack of political will by government. To address these lessons, USAID will continue strengthening the CNO and civic watchdog organizations and other CSOs to promote the concept of multi-party participation in the democratic process.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Two major assumptions critical to the SO5 strategy have proven weak. The first, repeated from last year's R4, is that there will be a genuine commitment from the Haitian power elite to the principles of democracy. The failure of the second came to light more recently: that the GOH and political actors in general will eventually cede to popular and international pressure to institute free and fair elections. To this end, USAID resources will be channeled strictly through grassroots CSOs in pursuit of planned Intermediate Results under SO5 as well as policy reforms in other sectors. As the demand for democratic reforms from civil society gradually increases, it is expected that the GOH will seek assistance in developing the democratic institutions that can respond to these demands. At such time as US foreign policy would permit assistance to GOH institutions, USAID could then consider measured assistance to further strengthen democratic institutions. Although modest levels of assistance to civil society would continue, any re-engagement with the GOH would require supplemental funds. The extent to which the GOH demonstrates political will to reform democratic institutions will test the existing SO5 strategy. Assuming this will remain absent during the next reporting period, USAID will formalize the modified Strategy and Results Framework currently being implemented. In the meantime, SO5 has suspended data collection on a number of indicators in the existing results framework because project resources for corresponding activities that require direct GOH participation have been withheld. In addition, several targets were reduced in June of 2000 to reflect decreased budget levels caused by Congressional holds on funds and severe budget reductions. Also, the word, "More", was deleted from the SO, "More genuinely inclusive democratic governance".

Other Donor Programs:

USAID continues to collaborate closely with all other donors in the democracy arena. This included, for the reporting period, cooperation with the UN through the UNDP and MICAH, Canada, France, the European Union, Japan and the Netherlands.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

National Democratic Institute, Management Services International, America's Development Foundation and, through them, numerous Haitian NGOs.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Genuinely inclusive democratic governance

Objective ID: 521-005

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: Genuinely inclusive democratic governance

Indicator: # of examples of policy issues on which civil society organizations and national public institutions carry on an organized dialogue

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Number of Cases

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	14
1999	11	44
2000	20	56
2001	60	
2002	65	
2003	70	

Source:

Project Records

Indicator/Description:

Organized dialogue=CSOs and national public institutions meet in situations in which both sides have been given timely notice and information about meetings and issues. National public institutions=Ministries, agencies of Ministries, Parliament, the President, and/or executive or legislative commissions.

This definition will be refined during the next reporting period to more narrowly capture USAID priorities in CSO development.

Comments:

The most salient issues pursued through campaigns and coalition efforts pertained to justice, economic, and environmental reforms.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Genuinely inclusive democratic governance

Objective ID: 521-005

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 5.2.3 Elections are more credible

Indicator: Temporary or Permanent Election Board (CEP) progresses in performance (Based on an Institutional Performance Index)

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: CEP score on index

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	NA	NA
2000 (B)	NA	2.65
2001	NA	
2002	NA	
2003	2.9	

Source:

An independent contractor designed the methodology, which included expert panel scoring of communications and publications by CEP members, reports by domestic and international observers, newspaper articles, and weekly and quarterly reports prepared by IFES, the recipient of a Cooperative Agreement to provide technical assistance to the CEP.

Indicator/Description:

Index includes the following 10 components: 1) Respecting electoral timetables; 2) Rational location of registration and polling places; 3) Widespread voters' information on registration centers and modalities; 4) Use of credible electoral cards and voter registers; 5) Selection and training of registration staff and poll workers; 6) Proper candidate registration system; 7) Competent handling of complaints and protests; 8) Election day management; 9) Transparent and accurate compilation of votes; 10) Prompt announcement and publication of official results.

Each of the ten components is scored on a scale of 1 (very weak or absent) to 5 (very effective), so that the maximum possible overall score is 5.

Comments:

The CEP performed well in those IFES-supported aspects of the electoral process that are most technical in nature and, therefore, least susceptible to political manipulation. The CEP scored high in its use of credible electoral cards and voter registers, as well in rationally locating polling stations. Areas of poor performance included respecting electoral timetables, competent handling of complaints and protests, and transparent and accurate compilation of votes.

Because no assistance was provided for the November 2000 presidential elections, the FY 2001 target is revised as no longer applicable. As such, USAID does not plan to report on this indicator in the 2004 R4, although the indicator will be retained.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Genuinely inclusive democratic governance

Objective ID: 521-005

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: 5.1 Civil society organizations positively influence policies

Indicator: Targeted Haitian civil society organizations progress in developing their institutional capacity to advocate for policy change

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Average score of CSOs on index

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	36.7	36.7
2000	38.5	33.9
2001	39.3	
2002	40.3	
2003	41.8	

Source:

Independent contractor survey

Indicator/Description:

This is a measure of the capacity of CSOs to advocate effectively and constructively on behalf of members and the broader public. The index examines CSO ability to articulate objectives, to collect information, to formulate a policy position, to obtain and allocate resources, to publicize, network, lobby and monitor policy positions and government actions. Targeted=organizations receiving assistance from USAID under various programs, not exclusively the civil society program. The maximum possible score is 84.

Comments:

- 1) This indicator is reported for the first time in the R4; it replaces the indicator for IR 5.3.1, "No. of targeted communes providing services determined in consultation with representatives of local citizens and civil society organizations".
- 2) Performance monitoring research on CSO capacity to advocate for policy change during this report period found that CSOs improved in their ability to clearly articulate their objectives, obtain resources, take action to influence policy decisions, and follow up on policy implementation. They are, however, cutting corners on preparing and communicating information critical to substantive policy reform. This marginally decreased the overall performance score for this indicator. Nonetheless, regression analysis found that for every exposure to USAID advocacy technical assistance inputs, CSOs increase their capacity to advocate for policy change by 2 points on an 84-point scale. This analysis pinpointed five other variables that USAID can use to target its assistance most productively under this IR.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Genuinely inclusive democratic governance

Objective ID: 521-005

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: 5.2.2 Elections are more credible

Indicator: Targeted Haitian Civil Society Organizations Progress in their capacity to implement domestic elections monitoring (based on components of an institutional capacity index)

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Average score of organizations on index

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	NA	
2000 (B)	NA	3
2001	NA, no election assistance provided	NA
2002	3.5	NA
2003	TBD, depending on whether the elections are observed by domestic monitors	

Source:

Independent firm

Indicator/Description:

On a maximum 5-point scale, mean scores are determined based on the following criteria:

1. Number of Domestic Election Monitor Organizations (DEMs) granted accreditation by the CEP
2. Percent of No. 1 completing voter registration observation training.
3. Percent of No. 1 completing election observation training
4. Percent of Voter Registration stations monitored by DEMs.
5. Percent of Polling stations monitored by DEMs
6. Percent of DEMs producing publicized final report.

Comments:

1) This indicator is reported for the first time in the R4; it replaces the indicator for I.R. 5.3., "Ministry of Justice makes progress toward judicial reform". 2) The data was assembled by an independent firm, working in coordination with the USAID Domestic Monitoring Assistance Grantee (NDI). In all, 45 DEMs were accredited by the CEP, 100% of these completed training in election observation and 82 percent published final reports. Due to restrictions on communicating with the CEP, data could not be obtained to support empirical observation that most polling stations were monitored by DEMs. Were this information available, the mean score would have been considerably higher. Training was not offered on observation of voter registration stations and few of these stations, if any were observed by DEMs.

SO Text for SO: 521-006 Streamlined government

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Objective ID: 521-006

Objective Name: Streamlined government

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

60% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
40% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The Mission has not been able to continue pursuing this special objective. The reason has been a total lack of willingness by the host government to proceed with the reform commitments agreed upon with the international community. The reforms involved were (are) essential to achieve the aim of this special objective: spurring economic growth and

government reform through privatization of state-owned enterprises, civil service downsizing, and improved public resource management. In view of this state of affairs, ongoing now for more than two years, the Mission decided not to extend the Policy and Administrative Reform Project (PAR) beyond its established completion date of September 30, 2000. PAR was the Mission's mechanism to support this special objective.

Key Results:

Except for the training under USAID PAR funding of 517 employees who had opted for early departure from the public payroll during the 1997-1998 public sector downsizing, the GOH made no other advances during FY 2000 in connection with this special objective. In fact, along with paralysis, there was retrogression in some areas.

No progress took place during the period either in connection with the implementation of public sector and administrative reform or in the development and coordination of policies for the decentralization of the administration of the State. The same lack of movement can be reported in connection with privatization. Moreover, once again the GOH failed to meet its target relating to civil service payroll as a percent of the GOH operational budget -- the target, adjusted upward from an original 46.1 percent, was 52.35 percent, the actual payroll level was 53.78 percent.

Performance and Prospects:

As mentioned previously, due to the termination of the PAR project, only 517 former public servants received training in skill areas that would facilitate their transition to the private sector -- computer, secretarial, management skills, for example. Such number of trainees was about one third of the training target (1500 trainees).

The lack of progress noted in the other areas, privatization, decentralization and other public sector reform, and the high proportion of the civil service payroll as part of the GOH operations budget, have had serious consequences for the economy. Economic growth continues to be extremely weak (official estimate is 1.2 percent for the FY), likely to be overstated, and substantially below the rate of population growth. Poor infrastructure services, in part resulting from low efficiency of state-owned enterprises, contribute importantly to such poor performance. An analogous statement can be made concerning the widespread sense among the Haitian people that government structures are dysfunctional -- another factor that discourages investment and growth. Moreover, the failure to limit the civil service payroll to targeted levels aggravates a serious fiscal situation and is likely to reflect the enduring problem of political patronage.

In view of the record just described it is difficult to be optimistic about prospects. Nonetheless, while its legitimacy is being severely tested, a new government came to power in February 2001. Given the declared need the country has for foreign assistance (as equally and independently admitted by all sectors of Haitian society, including public officials at the highest level, as well as donors), the current withholding by the international community of a large volume of assistance that otherwise would have been disbursed, and the 8-point agreement reached in December 2000 between the USG and the President-elect Aristide, things could change. (One of the points relates to the GOH

engaging a new dialogue with international financial institutions concerning sound budgetary proposals and the evidence of economic reforms to enhance free markets and promote private investment.)

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Subject to funding availability, if the policy course of the GOH changes in line with the 8-point agreement, USAID could consider resuming its support of a streamlined government objective. At this point the prudent course is to wait and see whether, this time, the GOH really means it. If it does, resources for reform of the state and privatization would be needed in the coming fiscal years.

Other Donor Programs:

Donor support for the GOH structural reform program was significant since 1994 through 1999. However, after the dissolution of the Parliament in January 1999 many donor loans could not move forward. Moreover, as a result of the flawed electoral processes in May and November of year 2000, support by international donors has become almost negligible.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The World Bank received a \$3.5 million grant from USAID to procure the technical assistance needed by the GOH privatization board to execute the privatization of the telephone company and airport and seaport privatization. Under the World Bank privatization grant, Nathan Associates and a consortium led by Citibank and Sterling Merchant Finance counseled the privatization board in the privatization of the seaport, airport and telecommunications. A Haitian financial/management firm (subsidiary of Price Waterhouse/Canada) provided technical assistance for the GOH downsizing program. The Training and Technical Education Center was the institution responsible for providing short-term training for employees affected by the government downsizing.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Streamlined government

Objective ID: 521-006

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 6.1 Reduced size of para-public sector

Indicator: Number of privatization transactions consumated annually

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: number

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	1
1999	1	1
2000	0	0
2001	END	
2002	END	
2003	END	

Source:

CMEP

Indicator/Description:

Transactions consumated means completion of privatization transactions (sales, capitalization or management contract.)

Comments:

The indicator reflects the completion of the sale of the Ciment d'Haiti cement mill near Port-au-Prince.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Streamlined government

Objective ID: 521-006

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 6.2 Reduced size of civil service

Indicator: Number of departing civil servants retrained annually

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	0
1999	500	764
2000	1500	517
2001	END	
2002	END	
2003	END	

Source:

CFET

Indicator/Description:

Departing civil servants are GOH employees who voluntarily left the Government employment in FY 1998.

Comments:

Only 428 trainees out of the 764 who started the program in FY 1999 are expected to graduate.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Streamlined government

Objective ID: 521-006

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 6.2 Reduced size of civil service

Indicator: Civil Service payroll as percent of GOH operation budget

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	46.6
1999	46.2	52.35
2000	52.35	53.78
2001	END	
2002	END	
2003	END	

Source:

MEF: Ministry of Finance

Indicator/Description:

Size of payroll is measured by annual wage bill as share of GOH operating budget; target is an annual increase of less than 5%.

Comments:

The wage bill increase exceeded the 5% allowed under IMF program due to salary adjustments.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Streamlined government

Objective ID: 521-006

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 6.1 Reduced size of para-public sector

Indicator: Number of privatization tender documents issued by CMEP annually

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	1
1999	2	0
2000	0	0
2001	END	
2002	END	
2003	END	

Source:

CMEP

Indicator/Description:

Tender documents are requests for bids.

Comments:

Tender documents were prepared in FY 1999 for the seaport, airport and telephone company, but not issued due to lack of political will. Documents for privatization of the electricity company were completed in January 2000.

SO Text for SO: 521-007 Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Objective ID: 521-007

Objective Name: Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
10% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
10% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
80% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Democracy and Human Rights

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Under this Special Objective, "Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nation-wide," the U.S. Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) supports USG efforts to improve law enforcement in Haiti through

planning, implementing and coordinating efforts to meet key training and development needs of the Haitian National Police (HNP). U.S. policy and goals related to the HNP aim to create a credible, responsive civilian law enforcement agency that delivers basic law enforcement services pursuant to the rule of law, is accountable to the public, and subscribes to internationally accepted standards of human rights.

Key Results:

The primary results of the reporting period were ICITAP's success in completing the linkage of all Haitian police stations by two-way radio communication with their base and use of the first forensic evidence presented in a Haitian court. The launching late last year of Haiti's first forensics laboratory represents important progress in the area of human rights. The presentation of physical evidence as proof of guilt took a significant step away from politically motivated prosecutions. In September 2000, forensic analysis conducted by the Police Science Bureau (forensics lab) was used at the trial of 8 HNP members accused of the execution-style murder of 11 Haitians in the Port-au-Prince neighborhood of Carrefour-Feuilles in 1999. Although the sentences imposed on the four police officers convicted were considered too light, the mere fact that the trial was held was viewed as an important step in efforts to rein in police abuse of power.

A November 1999 USIS public opinion poll which revealed that more than half (62%) of the population still feel that the HNP is doing a good job would seem another promising result. This is overshadowed, however, by the fact this percentage has been slipping since 1995 -- it was 74% in 1998. It is also important to note that this poll, which was conducted in September 2000, demonstrated further erosion of public confidence in the HNP. The poll found a fairly even split among respondents who thought that the HNP is as effective or more effective than it was six months earlier and those who thought the HNP was less effective than six months earlier.

Performance and Prospects:

The constraints to accomplishment of results under this special objective continued to be the same as those reported the previous year. Organizational weakness and lack of GOH political will to institutionalize technical and administrative improvements recommended by ICITAP advisors persisted as roots of these constraints. Shortages of personnel have resulted from inadequate recruitment efforts and high rates of attrition. The HNP's failure to provide opportunities for professional development, to institute more tolerable work schedules and higher compensation levels all contributed to the high attrition rate. Abuse of power among officers and supervisors, accusations of police involvement in drug trafficking, politicization of the force, equipment shortages, and the slow processing of cases by the judicial system are additional elements that have conspired to impede ICITAP progress under this special objective.

Further complicating assistance efforts were the differing cultural approaches to police work advocated by the various bilateral and multilateral institutions supporting the HNP. The French gendarmerie model used by the HNP is much less proactive than the U.S. community policing model. The gendarmerie system keeps police in the police stations until called upon, which reduces their public presence and effectiveness.

However, the most detrimental development for the reporting period was the placing of Congressional holds on all FY2000 funding with the result that no new funds were released for this SO in FY2000. The program operated on the balance of its FY 1999 funds until September 2000 when the program closed. Because of the limited funding under which ICITAP operated in FY2000, no new training of HNP supervisors, CIMO officers, or Police Science Bureau officers took place. Basic training for recruits continued to be undertaken by Haitian staff. Inadequate GOH collaboration in program implementation further impeded ICITAP efforts. FY2000 actions to establish model commissariats (police stations) in each of the nine departments did not get past the planning stages. Activities to develop adequate HNP budgets stalled because there was no sitting Parliament to approve any such budget. Therefore, the HNP's FY1999 budget was simply replicated. Training in the police academy to streamline and improve recruit record keeping was conducted, but the HNP was unable to provide the staff to carry out these reforms.

The HNP faces three key challenges in the years ahead: personnel and recruitment, a culture of separation between supervisors and subordinates, and the politicization of the force, which includes elements of corruption and drug trafficking. The HNP personnel system is in need of significant improvement. There is little formal processing of changes in employee status such as resignations or dismissals. The result is a growing number of ghost employees to whom paychecks continue to be issued. In addition, at a time when recruits are desperately needed, the police academy is not running on a full-time basis due to a lack of planning. Personnel needs continue to be handled on an as-needed basis, rather than by establishing yearly recruitment goals and planning for the appropriate training and supplies. An ICITAP proposal to overhaul and improve the system has yet to be acted upon by the HNP.

The pervasive culture of rank order impedes sound management practices. This is particularly true of the judicial police. In addition, many officers were recruited from the military and continue to interact with each other in accordance to the rank they held in the army. This has generated subordinate behavior among those who held a higher rank in the military than that of their current supervisor. The most alarming trend in the HNP is the growing politicization of its leadership. This was evidenced over the past year by the politically motivated dismissals of three top HNP officials - the Secretary of State for public security, the Director of the West Department, and the Inspector General-in-Chief. Moreover, it appears that replacements for key personnel are being chosen for political reasons with the result that qualified, good and experienced recruits are prevented from ascending through the ranks.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Due to Congressional holds on FY2000 funding, the ICITAP program closed down its activities on September 15, 2000. A GAO audit conducted in June of 2000 recommended that any future assistance to the justice sector (including both the Ministry of Justice and the HNP) be conditioned to ensure that Haiti takes the necessary steps to strengthen justice institutions. As such, USAID is developing reform measures to which future assistance would be conditioned. In addition, assistance to the HNP may resume only when the provisions of Section 558 (a) of the FY 01 Appropriations Act for Foreign

Operations are met, regarding Haiti's conduct of free and fair elections and cooperation with drug interdiction.

Once such conditions are met and new funds appropriated, USAID with the Embassy and US Department of Justice will consider which of the ICITAP recommendations a future program design should include. These involve the appointment of competent officials to key positions, career development of police officers, recruitment criteria, and geographic assignment of officers.

Several targets were revised downward in June, 2000 to reflect reduced budget levels caused by Congressional holds on funds.

Other Donor Programs:

The French are working with the judicial police, including training in the following areas; developing a criminal investigations and record system; establishing a medical examiner's office; and, strengthening a unit that will investigate dangerous crimes committed by gangs. This work continues at a reduced level. The Canadian government has consolidated its support to focus on the management of the police training academy for 2000. The United Nations mission, MICAH, provided advisors to senior officers in all departmental police units and at the Director General's office during the reporting period.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The program was implemented through an inter-agency agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP)

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Police better protect and serve Haitians nationwide

Objective ID: 521-007

Approved: July 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: Police better protect and serve Haitians nationwide

Indicator: Percent of Haitians who feel that the National Police are doing a good job

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	74
1999	75	27*
2000	30	62
2001	0	
2002	0	
2003	0	

Source:

USIS/CID Gallup

Indicator/Description:

Haitian people that have confidence in the institution and believe that the HNP is doing a good job at maintaining law and order.

Comments:

(*)The baseline was generated from a USIS poll, which included a question, reflected exactly by this indicator. Future polls will continue to include this question.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Police better protect and serve Haitians nationwide
 Objective ID: 521-007
 Approved: July 1998 Country/Organization: USAID Haiti
 Result Name: IR 7.2 HNP operational capabilities strengthened
 Indicator: Number of CIMO trained
 Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Number (annual)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	0
1999	80	0
2000	NA	0
2001	0	
2002	0	
2003	0	

Source:
 ICITAP reports

Indicator/Description:
 Number of HNP personnel who have completed the Advanced Crowd Control Training.

Comments:
 Congressional holds on funding prohibited this training from taking place.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Police better protect and serve Haitians nationwide
 Objective ID: 521-007
 Approved: July 1998 Country/Organization: USAID Haiti
 Result Name: IR 7.3 Haitian National Police (HNP) management capabilities enhanced
 Indicator: Number of new HNP supervisors trained
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number (annual)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	11
1999	50	0
2000	50	0
2001	0	
2002	0	
2003	0	

Source:
 ICITAP reports

Indicator/Description:
 Total number of personnel trained annually to assume duties of HNP supervisor level.

Comments:
 Congressional holds on funds prohibited this training from taking place.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Police better protect and serve Haitians nationwide

Objective ID: 521-007

Approved: July 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 7.1 A sustainable law enforcement training capability within the HNP institutionalized

Indicator: Number of classroom hours provided by Haitian instructors

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	632
1999	720	1240
2000	0	0
2001	0	
2002	1200	
2003	0	

Source:

ICITAP reports

Indicator/Description:

The increase in the number of classroom hours of training provided by the HNP Instructors without supervision from the International Partners. Total hours for basic course are 2160.

Comments:

Due to the early departure of ICITAP staff, data for this indicator was not gathered.

SO Text for SO: 521-009 Hurricane Georges Recovery

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Objective ID: 521-009

Objective Name: Hurricane Georges Recovery

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
50% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
10% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
20% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
20% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The purpose of the Hurricane Georges Recovery Program (HGRP) is to assist in the recovery of the rural households severely affected by Hurricane Georges, and enhance their capacity to face future natural disasters. Special Objective (SpO 9) addresses these goals through five (5) key intermediate results (IRs). Major results under IR 1 "life-

threatening conditions mitigated" were attained in the relief phase immediately after the hurricane. The HGRP is currently focusing on IRs 2 through 5 listed below. Principal customers are rural Haitians, whose main means of livelihood are agriculture-based, local farmer and community development associations.

Though expenditures were not as high as had been projected, the HGRP met or exceeded three of the four targets for FY 2000. The fourth target for production of improved seeds was not met due to unexpected drought conditions during the growing season. Basic seed production exceeded the target, however, and the storage capacity for seeds in-country was increased as planned. The HGRP exceeded the number of hectares of land available for irrigation under the rehabilitated systems. Targets for the longer-term soil and water conservation activities and disaster mitigation training will be met in FY 2001. Major activities of the HGRP will be completed during FY 01.

Key Results:

IR1 –life threatening conditions mitigated: The HGRP's main contractor, Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), actively worked with the Haitian Civil Protection Office and other donors to prepare for potential impacts from Hurricane Debby in August 2000. PADF rapidly responded to the needs of 3000 persons displaced by flooding in Cap Haitien, on the northern coast, in November 2000.

IR2 –capacity for agricultural production improved: USAID/Haiti is working toward the restoration of agricultural production through the promotion of improved, commercial quality seeds and improved agricultural technologies throughout the program intervention area. The program has targets for both "commercial" seeds and "basic" seeds. The Organization for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (ORE) produces both in country. Drought conditions, however, limited ORE's production and distribution of commercial quality seeds to only 140 MT, versus a target of 425 MT. Nevertheless, ORE was able to reach its target for basic seeds, and even exceed it by 8.14 MT. Basic seeds, unlike commercial seeds, are produced under strict ORE control in irrigated fields. These basic seeds will be used for subsequent commercial seed production. Furthermore, ORE's storage capacity was increased by 34.5 metric tons.

IR3 - damaged infrastructure restored: Eight community level infrastructure repair projects were implemented in FY 2000. Two irrigation rehabilitation projects were completed resulting in 200 hectares of land available for irrigation, 150 hectares over the targeted 50. One road project was completed in December 2000, rehabilitating 12 kilometers of secondary farm-to-market road. Seven schools were repaired in FY 2000 and one potable water project was begun.

IR4 - environmental impact of future natural disasters reduced: Seven soil and water conservation projects were begun in FY 2000. Lasting from 10 to 18 months, these projects will meet their targets in FY 2001.

IR5 - local capacity to mitigate and prepare for natural disasters increased: Training in disaster mitigation and preparedness was begun in July 2000 and several other activities were undertaken to enhance the capacity for disaster preparedness and mitigation in

Haiti. Thirty-two seminars were held with 1051 participants from rural communities in the southeast. A video titled “Get organized” was produced for training purposes. Likewise, a brochure and song in Creole were produced for a public awareness campaign on hurricane preparedness. Initial steps have been taken toward forming community level disaster mitigation and preparedness committees in all twenty communities.

Performance and Prospects:

The program has succeeded despite difficulty in reaching remote project areas on nearly impassable roads and the high level of insecurity due to political uncertainty and high crime rate. Congress placed all of USAID/Haiti’s notifications on hold for several months. A program planned to begin in April was dropped as a result, forcing the prime contractor to identify other activities and causing a substantial delay. HGRP needs to implement rapidly and achieve meaningful, sustainable, and measurable results. With over ten partners and three USG agencies implementing hurricane recovery activities, coordination and a clear understanding of the objectives of the program are imperative in order to meet the challenges.

Implementation is well underway. Three sub-agreements are signed to restore agricultural production. By the middle of FY 2001, there will be 21 activities for infrastructure repair and soil & water conservation with local level community based organizations (CBOs) completed or underway. By the end of the program, well over the targeted 1700 hectares of land will be covered by these rehabilitated irrigation systems. Approximately 10,000 people will benefit from the repair of potable water systems.

Seven soil and water conservation projects are underway to bring 900 hectares under improved management. The remaining 17 schools to be repaired will be completed in FY 01. At the end of FY 2001, twenty communities will have disaster preparedness and mitigation committees and preparedness plans in place. Other activities to enhance preparedness and reduce impacts will be implemented e.g., studies of critical watersheds, an analysis of shelter needs, and purchase of relief supplies. As reported above, the HGRP is tasked with helping rural populations better prepare for, and responding to, the aftermath of damage caused by natural disasters in Haiti and, as such, funds will be available to meet the most urgent needs of disaster victims during FY 2001.

The focus of the USAID HGRP is community self-reliance. Under certain IR3 and IR4 activities affected communities select projects that are most important to them. All of these community activities are being implemented by community based organizations (CBOs). The involvement of these groups in the recovery efforts of their respective communities bodes well not only for the initial success of the local subproject, but also for its sustainability. Another aspect of community involvement is the significant CBO contribution as voluntary labor. Of six days worked, half are paid, two are voluntary; and one day's pay is deposited in a community fund. Each community decides how to use these funds. This has worked well. For example, the “Inyion Peyizan pou Developman Gaya (IPDG)”, the community-based organization working on the Cajeun Irrigation Rehabilitation project, managed the project well and motivated the community to extend the canal repair beyond what was originally planned. IPDG worked to reinforce its institutional capacity in financial and project management. It used the community funds

to develop a training center for arts and crafts by purchasing equipment such as sewing machines, stoves and other utensils.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In September 2000, USAID organized a retreat with all HGRP partners. The objectives were to provide a forum for all the participants in the program to: review implementation progress; discuss the objectives of the program and how all the players (USAID, partners, other agencies) contribute to them; examine how best to achieve sustainability; and, to some degree, replicability. The outcome of the retreat was the identification of problems and bottlenecks that had led to delays in implementation, and recommendations for addressing them. Performance has greatly improved, and the project is on target for completing all activities by September 30, 2001. Coordination is achieved through monthly partners meetings and joint site visits. Technical assistance in financial management has been provided and a training program for maintenance of the rehabilitated structures is being designed.

A careful review of the performance monitoring plan in August and September led to a change in the definition of community and the number of “communities” targeted. A community is defined as a group of localities in HGRP-targeted areas that have formed an association to address potential natural disasters. Our target number of communities has been set at twenty; the same as the target for functioning disaster committees.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID activities do not depend upon other donor activities. However, USAID is coordinating with UNDP and the EU on assistance to enhance disaster management in Haiti.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

On September 27, 1999, a Cooperative Agreement (CA) was signed with the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) to manage the Hurricane Georges Recovery Program (HGRP). Between December 1999 and May 2000, USAID/Haiti approved ten sub-agreements under its CA with PADF. These sub-grantees are Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Organization for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (ORE), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Winrock International (2 sub-agreements), Plan International, Centre Canadien d' Etudes et de Coopération Internationale (CECI), Centre de Développement des Ressources Humaines (CDRH), Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF), and the Florida International Volunteer Corps (FAVA/CA).

In September 1999, USAID also awarded a contract to the Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID) for monitoring and evaluation, a contract to Mérové-Pierre (a local KPMG affiliated CPA firm) for a concurrent audit and a personal services contract to manage the project. Three other USG Agencies are implementing hurricane reconstruction activities in Haiti: the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the U. S. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Hurricane Georges Recovery
 Objective ID: 521-009
 Approved: September, 1999 Country/Organization: USAID Haiti
 Result Name: 9.2 Capacity for agricultural production improved
 Indicator: Volume of basic seeds in reserve
 Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: MT (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	6	6
2000	10	18
2001	25	
2002	NA	
2003	NA	

Source:
 PADF through project records

Indicator/Description:
 Volume of seeds of major staple crops (maize, beans, sorghum) stored in ORE-managed facilities available to produce commercial seeds.

Comments:
 This indicator measures the volume of basic seeds forming a revolving stock for producing commercial seeds. One metric ton (MT) of basic seeds can be used to produce about 58 MT of commercial quality seeds in one season. ORE has surpassed its production target for FY 2000 despite drought conditions.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Hurricane Georges Recovery
 Objective ID: 521-009
 Approved: September, 1999 Country/Organization: USAID Haiti
 Result Name: 9.3 Damaged infrastructure restored
 Indicator: Number of schools repaired
 Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	0	0
2000	7	7
2001	17	
2002	NA	
2003	NA	

Source:
 PADF through project records

Indicator/Description:
 Reparation includes at least one of the following types of structural repairs: repairs to roofs, walls, flooring, doors, windows or latrines.

Comments:
 None

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Hurricane Georges Recovery

Objective ID: 521-009

Approved: September, 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: 9.3 Damaged infrastructure restored

Indicator: Number of hectares of land under rehabilitated irrigation systems

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: number

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	0	0
2000	50	200
2001	1650	
2002	NA	
2003	NA	

Source:

PADF through project records

Indicator/Description:

Number of hectares served by the rehabilitated irrigation systems. This indicator measures the number of hectares served by the system. It does not measure the potential increased capacity due to the HGRP-funded repairs.

Comments:

PADF planned to complete the rehabilitation of one 50-hectare system by the end of FY 2000 but was able to actually complete a second of 150 hectares.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Hurricane Georges Recovery

Objective ID: 521-009

Approved: September, 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: 9.2 Capacity for agricultural production improved

Indicator: ORE institutional capacity strengthened to produce seeds

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: criterion

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	0	0
2000	1	1
2001	3	
2002	NA	
2003	NA	

Source:

PADF through project records

Indicator/Description:

ORE institutional capacity will be strengthened if the following happen: a) ORE storage capacity is increased by 34.5 MT; b) at least one ORE staff member completes the CIAT training program in tissue culture management, pest and disease management, and tropical forages; c) at least one bean variety will have been identified for multiplication.

Comments:

These criteria have been described as "events" that need to take place in order to attain the objective. The first "event" is increased storage capacity and this was accomplished during FY 2000.

R4 Part III: Resource Request

A. Program Funding by Strategic Objective (Economic Support Funds/ESF)

USAID/Haiti has had to accommodate continuous reductions in its planned ESF levels. A planned yearly ESF level of \$70 million has been reduced to \$35 million in 2001, a 50% loss of resources needed to achieve the Mission's objectives as stated in its six-year strategy.

- In FY 1999, the Mission obligated \$65.1 million ESF; \$9.8 million Disaster Funds (CACEDRF); 16.98 million PL-480 Title II; and \$10 million PL-480 Title III.
- In FY 2000, the Mission obligated \$50.36 million ESF and \$21.32 million PL-480 Title II.
- FY 2001 budget is presently established at \$47 million ESF of FY 2001 appropriations plus an additional \$7 million ESF carried over from FY 2000, and \$20 million PL-480 Title II.
- FY 2002-2003 yearly ESF budget levels have now been set at \$35 million and PL-480 Title II at \$25 and 20 million respectively.

Due to Congressional holds during FY 2000, no funds were obligated for Administration of Justice, Democracy Enhancement and Haitian National Police. Consequently, about \$15 million remained unobligated at the end of the fiscal year. Of this amount, only \$7 million was approved for re-allocation to the Haiti program during FY 2001. The Mission has redistributed the FY 2000 carryover to provide a minimum nine-month pipeline for its on-going programs while accommodating a sharp increase in HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases earmarks. With the devastating funding reduction in the ESF budgets for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, the Mission will have no flexibility to react to positive changes in the political context. Moreover, the Mission will have to significantly downgrade work in the environment, virtually discontinuing it as a strategic objective, slash funding for its other SOs, and reduce targets across the board.

521-001: Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor

FY 2001: 10.81 million, FY 2002: 8.1 million, FY 2003: \$8.1 million

During FY 2001, funding in support of economic growth will continue for hillside agriculture, financial services to micro-enterprises, assistance for the improvement of the investment climate, and artisan handicrafts programs.

521-002: Environmental Degradation Slowed

FY 2001: 3.60 million, FY 2002: no funding, FY 2003: no funding

Fiscal year 2001 resources will cover remaining environment activities under the Winrock contract through September.

521-003: Healthier Families of Desired Size

FY 2001: 21.57 million, FY 2002: 17.2 million, FY 2003: 17.2 million

This level of funding is maintained to increase access to, and improve the quality of child and reproductive health services provided by a network of local NGO and private-sector service-delivery institutions. Given the much lower FY 2002 budget planning levels, the

Mission will likely be forced to significantly reduce funding support for family planning activities.

521-004: Increased Human Capacity

FY 2001: 6.92 million, FY 2002: 4. million, FY 2003: 4. million

Steady funding is maintained to provide adequate assistance to primary education, services for orphans and at-risk children and access to information and communication technology. The current contract with Academy for Education and Development (AED) will be extended through FY 2002 and a new program designed at reduced funding levels.

521-005: Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained

FY 2001: 11 million, FY 2002: 5.7 million, FY 2003: \$5.7 million

Activities will now be focused on strengthening civil society organizations. New contracts are to be competed during the third or fourth quarter of FY 2001.

521-007: Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide

FY 2001: No funding, FY 2002: No funding, FY 2003: No funding

Due to congressional holds, no funds were obligated under this strategic objective in FY 2000. ICITAP closed out its activities on September 15, 2000.

Non-Emergency Title II

The newly established Development Assistance 5-year Plan will provide Title II resources in FY 2002 and FY 2003. Focus will be on achieving crosscutting food security results; overall food-assisted activities are expected to support Mission's strategic objectives. For FY 2002 and FY 2003, BHR has established for USAID/Haiti an annual planning level of \$25 and \$20 million worth of Title II commodities, including monetization.

Workforce and Operating Expenses

Faced with a decrease in program funds, at the beginning of this fiscal year, the Mission implemented a staffing reorganization deleting over 40 positions in all categories over a two-year period.

- FY 2001: The Mission had to authorize the purchase two armored vehicles for transportation of USDHs. The overall requirement is \$5.6 million including the procurement of replacement vehicles and non-expendable property. As the approved level is, however, \$5.2 million, this forces a drastic procurement reduction of \$445,000.
- FY 2002 and FY 2003: Since the bureau provided no levels, these two budgets reflect the Mission's entire needs including its full procurement requirements.
- Controller Operations: In FY 2001 the FSN staff is reduced by two, one OE funded and one program funded. In FY 2002 the position of the Deputy Controller is phased out upon the incumbent's departure from post. To cover absences of the USDH, a temporary USPSC Controller is budgeted in both FY 2001 and FY 2003.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	Haiti					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
521-001-01	0					
Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor						
521-002-01	0					
Environmental Degradation Slowed						
521-003-01	0					
Healthier Families of Desired Size						
521-004-01	0					
Increased Human Capacity						
521-005-01	0					
Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Institutions						
521-007-01	0					
Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide						
521-008-01	0					
Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives						
521-009-01	0					
Hurricane Georges Recovery						
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	Haiti					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
521-001-01	0					
Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor						
521-002-01	0					
Environmental Degradation Slowed						
521-003-01	0					
Healthier Families of Desired Size						
521-004-01	0					
Increased Human Capacity						
521-005-01	0					
Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Institutions						
521-007-01	0					
Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide						
521-008-01	0					
Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives						
521-009-01	0					
Hurricane Georges Recovery						
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0		0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Scenario A

COUNTRY:	Haiti					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
521-001-01	0					
Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor						
521-002-01	0					
Environmental Degradation Slowed						
521-003-01	0					
Healthier Families of Desired Size						
521-004-01	0					
Increased Human Capacity						
521-005-01	0					
Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Institutions						
521-007-01	0					
Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide						
521-008-01	0					
Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives						
521-009-01	0					
Hurricane Georges Recovery						
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0		0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Scenario B

COUNTRY:	Haiti					
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
521-001-01	0					
Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor						
521-002-01	0					
Environmental Degradation Slowed						
521-003-01	0					
Healthier Families of Desired Size						
521-004-01	0					
Increased Human Capacity						
521-005-01	0					
Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Institutions						
521-007-01	0					
Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide						
521-008-01	0					
Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives						
521-009-01	0					
Hurricane Georges Recovery						
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0		0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:	Haiti								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
521-001-01	Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor								
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-002-01	Environmental Degradation Slowed								
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
521-003-01	Healthier Families of Desired Size								
CSD	0								
Other ESF	0								
	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
521-004-01	Increased Human Capacity								
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-005-01	Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained								
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-007-01	Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide								
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-008-01	Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives								
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-009-01	Hurricane Georges Recovery								
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0			0	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:	Haiti								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size									
CSD	0								
Other ESF	0								
	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-005-01 Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-007-01 Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-008-01 Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0			0	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Scenario A

COUNTRY:	Haiti								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-005-01 Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-007-01 Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0

521-008-01 Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Scenario B

COUNTRY:	Haiti								
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
521-001-01	Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor								
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-002-01	Environmental Degradation Slowed								
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-003-01	Healthier Families of Desired Size								
CSD	0								
Other ESF	0								
	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
521-004-01	Increased Human Capacity								
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-005-01	Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained								
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-007-01	Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide								
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-008-01	Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives								
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
521-009-01	Hurricane Georges Recovery								
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0			0	0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-005-01 Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01 Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01 Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Haiti
Approp: DA/CSD
Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
521-001-01	Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor														
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01	Environmental Degradation Slowed														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01	Healthier Families of Desired Size														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-004-01	Increased Human Capacity														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-005-01	Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01	Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01	Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01	Hurricane Georges Recovery														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth0

Democracy0

HCD0

PHN0

Environment0

GCC (from all Goals)0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total0

CSD Program Total0

TOTAL0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Scenario A Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Scenario A Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Scenario A Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 Scenario A
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-005-01 Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01 Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01 Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Scenario A Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Scenario A Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2003 Scenario B Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Scenario B Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Scenario B Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 Scenario B
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-005-01 Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01 Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01 Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Scenario B Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Scenario B Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario: 47 million

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor															
Bilateral	19,693	9,704	6,758	2,946				0						17,400	11,997
Field Spt		0												0	0
	19,693	9,704	6,758	2,946	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	17,400	11,997
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed															
Bilateral	4,110	3,596										3,596		5,000	2,706
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,110	3,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3,596	0	5,000	2,706
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size															
Bilateral	19,485	13,700			754		5,740	5,456	400	1,350				19,100	14,085
Field Spt	3,000	5,600					1,740	260	600	3,000				3,000	5,600
	22,485	19,300	0	0	754	0	7,480	5,716	1,000	4,350		0	0	22,100	19,685
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity															
Bilateral	6,840	5,275			5,025						250			7,575	4,540
Field Spt	350	0												350	0
	7,190	5,275	0	0	5,025	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	7,925	4,540
521-005-01 Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained															
Bilateral	2,803	9,000											9,000	7,483	4,320
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,803	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	9,000	7,483	4,320
521-007-01 Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01 Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery															
Bilateral		125	125											125	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	125	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	125	0
Total Bilateral	52,931	41,400	6,883	2,946	5,779	0	5,740	5,456	400	1,350		3,596	9,000	56,683	37,648
Total Field Support	3,350	5,600	0	0	0	0	1,740	260	600	3,000		0	0	3,350	5,600
TOTAL PROGRAM	56,281	47,000	6,883	2,946	5,779	0	7,480	5,716	1,000	4,350		3,596	9,000	60,033	43,248

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	9,829
Democracy	9,000
HCD	5,779
PHN	18,546
Environment	3,596
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	30,155
CSD Program Total	16,845
TOTAL	47,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002
Approp: ESF
Scenario: 35 million

Program/Country: Haiti

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
621-001-01	Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor														
Bilateral	11,997	8,100	6,000	1,100				0				1,000		11,000	9,097
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	11,997	8,100	6,000	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,000	0	11,000	9,097
621-002-01	Environmental Degradation Slowed														
Bilateral	2,706	0												2,706	0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	2,706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2,706	0
621-003-01	Healthier Families of Desired Size														
Bilateral	14,085	14,700					5,200	6,700	550	2,250				16,000	12,785
Field Spt	5,600	2,500					800		200	1,500				5,600	2,500
	19,685	17,200	0	0	0	0	6,000	6,700	750	3,750		0	0	21,600	15,285
621-004-01	Increased Human Capacity														
Bilateral	4,540	3,650			3,400						250			4,900	3,290
Field Spt	0	350												0	350
	4,540	4,000	0	0	3,750	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4,900	3,640
621-005-01	Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained														
Bilateral	4,320	5,700											5,700	5,700	4,320
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	4,320	5,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	5,700	5,700	4,320
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	37,648	32,150	6,000	1,100	3,400	0	5,200	6,700	550	2,250		1,000	5,700	40,306	29,492
Total Field Support	5,600	2,850	0	0	350	0	800	0	200	1,500		0	0	5,600	2,850
TOTAL PROGRAM	43,248	35,000	6,000	1,100	3,750	0	6,000	6,700	750	3,750		1,000	5,700	45,906	32,342

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	7,100
Democracy	5,700
HCD	3,750
PHN	17,200
Environment	1,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	20,050
CSD Program Total	14,950
TOTAL	35,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Scenario A Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Scenario A Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario: 35 million

FY 2003 Scenario A Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 Scenario A
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor															
Bilateral	9,097	8,100	6,000	1,100				0				1,000		11,000	6,197
Field Spt		0													0
	9,097	8,100	6,000	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,000	0	11,000	6,197
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size															
Bilateral	12,785	14,700					5,200	6,700	550	2,250				15,000	12,485
Field Spt	2,500	2,500					800		200	1,500				2,500	2,500
	15,285	17,200	0	0	0	0	6,000	6,700	750	3,750		0	0	17,500	14,985
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity															
Bilateral	3,290	4,000			3,750						250			3,500	3,790
Field Spt	350	0												350	0
	3,640	4,000	0	0	3,750	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,850	3,790
521-005-01 Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained															
Bilateral	4,320	5,700											5,700	5,700	4,320
Field Spt		0													0
	4,320	5,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	5,700	5,700	4,320
521-007-01 Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01 Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	29,492	32,500	6,000	1,100	3,750	0	5,200	6,700	550	2,250		1,000	5,700	35,200	26,792
Total Field Support	2,850	2,500	0	0	0	0	800	0	200	1,500		0	0	2,850	2,500
TOTAL PROGRAM	32,342	35,000	6,000	1,100	3,750	0	6,000	6,700	750	3,750		1,000	5,700	38,050	29,292

FY 2003 Scenario A Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	7,100
Democracy	5,700
HCD	3,750
PHN	17,200
Environment	1,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Scenario A Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	20,050
CSD Program Total	14,950
TOTAL	35,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2003 Scenario B Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Scenario B Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario: 35 million

FY 2003 Scenario B Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 Scenario B
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor															
Bilateral	9,097	8,100	6,000	1,100				0				1,000		11,000	6,197
Field Spt		0													0
	9,097	8,100	6,000	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0		1,000	0	11,000	6,197
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size															
Bilateral	12,785	14,700					5,200	6,700	550	2,250				15,000	12,485
Field Spt	2,500	2,500					800		200	1,500				2,500	2,500
	15,285	17,200	0	0	0	0	6,000	6,700	750	3,750		0	0	17,500	14,985
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity															
Bilateral	3,290	4,000			3,750						250			3,500	3,790
Field Spt	350	0												350	0
	3,640	4,000	0	0	3,750	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,850	3,790
521-005-01 Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained															
Bilateral	4,320	5,700											5,700	5,700	4,320
Field Spt		0													0
	4,320	5,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	5,700	5,700	4,320
521-007-01 Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	29,492	32,500	6,000	1,100	3,750	0	5,200	6,700	550	2,250		1,000	5,700	35,200	26,792
Total Field Support	2,850	2,500	0	0	0	0	800	0	200	1,500		0	0	2,850	2,500
TOTAL PROGRAM	32,342	35,000	6,000	1,100	3,750	0	6,000	6,700	750	3,750		1,000	5,700	38,050	29,292

FY 2003 Scenario B Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	7,100
Democracy	5,700
HCD	3,750
PHN	17,200
Environment	1,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Scenario B Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	20,050
CSD Program Total	14,950
TOTAL	35,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-005-01 Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01 Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01 Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Haiti
Approp: FSA
Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
521-001-01	Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor	0						0							0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01	Environmental Degradation Slowed	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01	Healthier Families of Desired Size	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-004-01	Increased Human Capacity	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-005-01	Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01	Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01	Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01	Hurricane Georges Recovery	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth0

Democracy0

HCD0

PHN0

Environment0

GCC (from all Goals)0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total0

CSD Program Total0

TOTAL0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Scenario A Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Scenario A
Approp: FSA
Scenario: Program/Country: Haiti

FY 2003 Scenario A Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi-tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 Scenario A
521-001-01	Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor	0						0							0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01	Environmental Degradation Slowed	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01	Healthier Families of Desired Size	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-004-01	Increased Human Capacity	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-005-01	Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01	Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01	Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01	Hurricane Georges Recovery	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Scenario A Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Scenario A Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Scenario B Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Scenario B Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Scenario B Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 Scenario B
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-005-01 Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01 Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01 Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Scenario B Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Scenario B Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001
 Approp: AEED
 Scenario:

Program/Country:

Haiti

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # / Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
521-001-01	Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor														
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01	Environmental Degradation Slowed														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01	Healthier Families of Desired Size														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-004-01	Increased Human Capacity														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-005-01	Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01	Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01	Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01	Hurricane Georges Recovery														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth 0
 Democracy 0
 HCD 0
 PHN 0
 Environment 0
 GCC (from all Goals) 0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total 0
 CSD Program Total 0
 TOTAL 0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002
Approp: AEED
Scenario:

Program/Country: Haiti

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi-tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
521-001-01	Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor														
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01	Environmental Degradation Slowed														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01	Healthier Families of Desired Size														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-004-01	Increased Human Capacity														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-005-01	Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01	Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01	Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01	Hurricane Georges Recovery														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth0

Democracy0

HCD0

PHN0

Environment0

GCC (from all Goals)0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total0

CSD Program Total0

TOTAL0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Scenario A Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Scenario A
Approp: AEEB
Scenario:
Program/Country: Haiti

FY 2003 Scenario A Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi-tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 Scenario A
521-001-01	Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor	0						0							0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01	Environmental Degradation Slowed	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01	Healthier Families of Desired Size	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-004-01	Increased Human Capacity	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-005-01	Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01	Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01	Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01	Hurricane Georges Recovery	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Scenario A Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Scenario A Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Scenario B Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Scenario B
Approp: AEEB
Scenario:
Program/Country: Haiti

FY 2003 Scenario B Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi-tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 Scenario B
521-001-01	Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor	0						0							0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01	Environmental Degradation Slowed	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01	Healthier Families of Desired Size	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-004-01	Increased Human Capacity	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-005-01	Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01	Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01	Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01	Hurricane Georges Recovery	0													0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Scenario B Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Scenario B Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: PL 480
 Scenario: 25 million

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size															
Bilateral		5,000						5,000						5,000	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0		0	0	5,000	0
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity															
Bilateral		20,000						20,000						20,000	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	0		0	0	20,000	0
521-005-01 Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01 Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01 Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0		0	0	25,000	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	0		0	0	25,000	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	25,000
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	25,000
TOTAL	25,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: PL 480
 Scenario: 20 million

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size															
Bilateral		10,000	5,000					5,000						10,000	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	10,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0		0	0	10,000	0
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity															
Bilateral		10,000						10,000						10,000	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0		0	0	10,000	0
521-005-01 Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01 Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01 Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	20,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0		0	0	20,000	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	20,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0		0	0	20,000	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	5,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	15,000
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	5,000
CSD Program Total	15,000
TOTAL	20,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2003 Scenario A Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Scenario A Program/Country: Haiti
 Approp: PL 480
 Scenario: 20 million

FY 2003 Scenario A Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 Scenario A
521-001-01 Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01 Environmental Degradation Slowed															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01 Healthier Families of Desired Size															
Bilateral		10,000	5,000					5,000						10,000	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	10,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0		0	0	10,000	0
521-004-01 Increased Human Capacity															
Bilateral		10,000						10,000						10,000	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0		0	0	10,000	0
521-005-01 Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01 Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01 Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01 Hurricane Georges Recovery															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	20,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0		0	0	20,000	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	20,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0		0	0	20,000	0

FY 2003 Scenario A Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	5,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	15,000
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Scenario A Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	5,000
CSD Program Total	15,000
TOTAL	20,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

FY 2003 Scenario B Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Scenario B
Approp: PL 480
Scenario: 20 million

Program/Country:

Haiti

FY 2003 Scenario B Request															
S.O. # / Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 Scenario B
521-001-01	Sustainably Increased Income for the Poor														
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0			0		0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-002-01	Environmental Degradation Slowed														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0	0	0			0		0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-003-01	Healthier Families of Desired Size														
Bilateral		10,000	5,000					5,000						10,000	0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	10,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0		0	0	10,000	0
521-004-01	Increased Human Capacity														
Bilateral		10,000						10,000						10,000	0
Field Spt		0						10,000	0	0			0	10,000	0
	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0		0	0	10,000	0
521-005-01	Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-007-01	Police Better Protect and Serve Haitians Nationwide														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-008-01	Other Activities in Support of Agency Objectives														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
521-009-01	Hurricane Georges Recovery														
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	20,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0		0	0	20,000	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	20,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0		0	0	20,000	0

FY 2003 Scenario B Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	5,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	15,000
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Scenario B Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	5,000
CSD Program Total	15,000
TOTAL	20,000

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org__USAID/HAITI End of year On-Board							Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO 9									
OE Funded: 1/															
U.S. Direct Hire	0.5	0.5	3		2		6	2	2	1		1	1	7	13
Other U.S. Citizens							0	1		1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire			2		1		3		3	4			1	8	11
Other FSN/TCN	0.5	0.5			1		2		10	52	2		6	70	72
Subtotal	1	1	5	0	4	0	11	3	15	58	2	1	8	87	98
Program Funded 1/															
U.S. Citizens	3				1	1	5							0	5
FSNs/TCNs	6.5	4.5	14	5	5		35						2	2	37
Subtotal	9.5	4.5	14	5	6	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	42
Total Direct Workforce	10.5	5.5	19	5	10	1	51	3	15	58	2	1	10	89	140
TAACS			1	1			2							0	2
Fellows							0							0	0
NEPs							0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	10.5	5.5	20	6	10	1	53	3	15	58	2	1	10	89	142

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org__USAID/HAITI End of year On-Board							Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO 9									
OE Funded: 1/															
U.S. Direct Hire	0.5	0.5	3		2		6	2	1	1		1	1	6	12
Other U.S. Citizens							0	1		1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire			2		1		3		3	3			1	7	10
Other FSN/TCN	0.5	0.5			1		2		10	52	2		6	70	72
Subtotal	1	1	5	0	4	0	11	3	14	57	2	1	8	85	96
Program Funded 1/															
U.S. Citizens	3	1			1	1	6							0	6
FSNs/TCNs	6.5	4.5	14	5	5		35						2	2	37
Subtotal	9.5	5.5	14	5	6	1	41	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	43
Total Direct Workforce	10.5	6.5	19	5	10	1	52	3	14	57	2	1	10	87	139
TAACS			1	1			2							0	2
Fellows							0							0	0
IDIs							0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	10.5	6.5	20	6	10	1	54	3	14	57	2	1	10	87	141

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org_ USAID/HAITI End of year On-Board							Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO 9									
OE Funded: 1/															
U.S. Direct Hire	0.5	0.5	3		2		6	2	1	1		1	1	6	12
Other U.S. Citizens							0	1		1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire			2		1		3		3	3			1	7	10
Other FSN/TCN	0.5	0.5			1		2		10	52	2		6	70	72
Subtotal	1	1	5	0	4	0	11	3	14	57	2	1	8	85	96
Program Funded 1/															
U.S. Citizens	3	1			1		5							0	5
FSNs/TCNs	6.5	4.5	14	5	5		35						2	2	37
Subtotal	9.5	5.5	14	5	6	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	42
Total Direct Workforce	10.5	6.5	19	5	10	0	51	3	14	57	2	1	10	87	138
TAACS			1	1			2							0	2
Fellows							0							0	0
IDIs							0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	10.5	6.5	20	6	10	0	53	3	14	57	2	1	10	87	140

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org__USAID/HAITI End of year On-Board							Total SO/SpO							Total	Total
FY 2003 Request	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO 9	Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/ U.S. Direct Hire	0.5	0.5	3		2		6	2	1	1		1	1	6	12
Other U.S. Citizens							0	1		1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire			2		1		3		3	3			1	7	10
Other FSN/TCN	0.5	0.5			1		2		10	52	2		6	70	72
Subtotal	1	1	5	0	4	0	11	3	14	57	2	1	8	85	96
Program Funded 1/ U.S. Citizens	3	1			1		5							0	5
FSNs/TCNs	6.5	4.5	14	5	5		35						2	2	37
Subtotal	9.5	5.5	14	5	6	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	42
Total Direct Workforce	10.5	6.5	19	5	10	0	51	3	14	57	2	1	10	87	138
TAACS Fellows IDIs			1	1			2 0 0							0 0 0	2 0 0
Subtotal	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	10.5	6.5	20	6	10	0	53	3	14	57	2	1	10	87	140

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission: HAITI

please fill in mission name

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	1	1	1	1
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	2	1	1	1
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92	0	0	0	0
Contract Mgt. - 93	0	0	0	0
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	1	1	1	1
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12	2	2	2	2
Food for Peace - 15	1	1	1	1
Private Enterprise - 21				
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75				
Health/Pop. - 50	1	1	1	1
Education - 60				
Total	13	12	12	12

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/HAITI		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 521.0		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	485.2		485.2	563.2		563.2	624.6		624.6	624.6		624.6
	Subtotal OC 11.1	485.2	0.0	485.2	563.2	0.0	563.2	624.6	0.0	624.6	624.6	0.0	624.6
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH	47.1		47.1	49.6		49.6	55.5		55.5	55.5		55.5
	Subtotal OC 11.5	47.1	0.0	47.1	49.6	0.0	49.6	55.5	0.0	55.5	55.5	0.0	55.5
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	164.0		164.0	170.0		170.0	176.0		176.0	176.0		176.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	1,840.0		1,840.0	2,100.0		2,100.0	2,400.0		2,400.0	2,400.0		2,400.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	2,004.0	0.0	2,004.0	2,270.0	0.0	2,270.0	2,576.0	0.0	2,576.0	2,576.0	0.0	2,576.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	91.3		91.3	80.0		80.0	88.2		88.2	88.2		88.2
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	29.2		29.2	8.0		8.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	30.0		30.0	34.8		34.8	28.0		28.0	28.0		28.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	53.0		53.0	61.7		61.7	65.7		65.7	65.7		65.7
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	203.5	0.0	203.5	184.5	0.0	184.5	193.9	0.0	193.9	193.9	0.0	193.9
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/HAITI		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 521.0													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	15.6		15.6	11.0		11.0	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	4.7		4.7			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	3.0		3.0	14.0		14.0	14.0		14.0	14.0		14.0
21.0	R & R Travel	10.4		10.4	15.6		15.6	9.6		9.6	9.6		9.6
21.0	Education Travel	11.2		11.2	11.2		11.2	2.8		2.8	2.8		2.8
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	1.5		1.5			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	47.0		47.0	47.0		47.0	47.0		47.0	47.0		47.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	189.4	0.0	189.4	194.8	0.0	194.8	188.4	0.0	188.4	188.4	0.0	188.4
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	78.0		78.0	78.0		78.0	116.0		116.0	116.0		116.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	9.0		9.0	31.0		31.0	27.0		27.0	27.0		27.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	9.0		9.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	8.0		8.0	12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5	12.5		12.5
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	2.7		2.7	10.0		10.0	5.4		5.4	5.4		5.4
	Subtotal OC 22.0	106.7	0.0	106.7	131.5	0.0	131.5	160.9	0.0	160.9	160.9	0.0	160.9
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	411.0		411.0	420.0		420.0	394.0		394.0	394.0		394.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/HAITI												
Org. No: 521.0												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	447.0	0.0	447.0	456.0	0.0	456.0	430.0	0.0	430.0	430.0	0.0	430.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	46.0		46.0	48.3		48.3	50.7		50.7	50.7		50.7
23.3 Residential Utilities	60.0		60.0	63.0		63.0	62.1		62.1	62.1		62.1
23.3 Telephone Costs	44.0		44.0	48.0		48.0	51.0		51.0	51.0		51.0
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	154.0	0.0	154.0	163.3	0.0	163.3	167.8	0.0	167.8	167.8	0.0	167.8
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	155.0		155.0	162.8		162.8	171.0		171.0	171.0		171.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	255.0		255.0	267.8		267.8	262.4		262.4	262.4		262.4
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	1.7		1.7	1.7		1.7	1.7		1.7	1.7		1.7
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	170.0		170.0	188.0		188.0	197.0		197.0	197.0		197.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts	12.0		12.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	596.7	0.0	596.7	638.3	0.0	638.3	650.1	0.0	650.1	650.1	0.0	650.1

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/HAITI														
Org. No: 521.0			FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS		194.3		194.3	200.3		200.3	200.3		200.3	200.3		200.3
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3		194.3	0.0	194.3	200.3	0.0	200.3	200.3	0.0	200.3	200.3	0.0	200.3
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance		22.0		22.0	27.0		27.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance		33.0		33.0	38.0		38.0	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4		55.0	0.0	55.0	65.0	0.0	65.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	60.0	0.0	60.0
25.6	Medical Care													
	Subtotal OC 25.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs		18.0		18.0	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0
25.7	Storage Services				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		15.0		15.0	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance		18.0		18.0	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		20.0		20.0	22.0		22.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7		71.0	0.0	71.0	79.0	0.0	79.0	77.0	0.0	77.0	77.0	0.0	77.0
25.8	Subsistance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials		333.1		333.1	350.0		350.0	360.0		360.0	360.0		360.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0		333.1	0.0	333.1	350.0	0.0	350.0	360.0	0.0	360.0	360.0	0.0	360.0
31.0	Equipment		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.		20.0		20.0	119.5		119.5	65.0		65.0	65.0		65.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.		20.0		20.0	120.0		120.0	96.5		96.5	96.5		96.5
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles		187.0		187.0	74.0		74.0	78.0		78.0	78.0		78.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment				0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases		80.0		80.0	73.0		73.0	73.0		73.0	73.0		73.0
31.0	IT Software purchases		6.0		6.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0		313.0	0.0	313.0	389.5	0.0	389.5	315.5	0.0	315.5	315.5	0.0	315.5
32.0	Lands and structures		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/HAITI													
Org. No: 521.0		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		5,200.0	0.0	5,200.0	5,735.0	0.0	5,735.0	6,060.0	0.0	6,060.0	6,060.0	0.0	6,060.0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>3,173.3</u>		<u>3,567.4</u>		<u>3,945.0</u>		<u>3,945.0</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>20GDES</u>	_____	<u>20GDES</u>	_____	<u>20GDES</u>	_____	<u>20GDES</u>

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0.0	0.0	0.0
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Organization: USAID/HAITI

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0			0.0
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0			0.0

THIS TABLE DOES NOT APPLY TO USAID/HAITI

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/HAITI		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 521.0		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent												
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	134.5		134.5	156.0		156.0	182.1		182.1	182.1		182.1
	Subtotal OC 11.1	134.5	0.0	134.5	156.0	0.0	156.0	182.1	0.0	182.1	182.1	0.0	182.1
	0.0												
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent												
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation												
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH	14.0		14.0	14.1		14.1	16.2		16.2	16.2		16.2
	Subtotal OC 11.5	14.0	0.0	14.0	14.1	0.0	14.1	16.2	0.0	16.2	16.2	0.0	16.2
11.8	Special personal services payments												
11.8	USPSC Salaries	50.0		50.0			0.0	50.0		50.0			50.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	354.3		354.3	360.1		360.1	411.2		411.2	411.2		411.2
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	404.3	0.0	404.3	360.1	0.0	360.1	461.2	0.0	461.2	461.2	0.0	461.2
12.1	Personnel benefits												
12.1	USDH benefits												
12.1	Educational Allowances	4.5		4.5	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	2.0		2.0			0.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	8.8		8.8	13.6		13.6	6.8		6.8	6.8		6.8
12.1	FNDH Benefits												
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	12.2		12.2	15.5		15.5	17.5		17.5	17.5		17.5
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits												
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	27.5	0.0	27.5	29.1	0.0	29.1	26.3	0.0	26.3	26.3	0.0	26.3
13.0	Benefits for former personnel												
13.0	FNDH												
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	FN PSCs												
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons												
21.0	Training Travel	5.4		5.4	5.4		5.4	5.1		5.1	5.1		5.1
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel												
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	3.0		3.0			0.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
21.0	R & R Travel	0.8		0.8	1.2		1.2	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8
21.0	Education Travel	5.6		5.6	5.6		5.6	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	1.5		1.5			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel												
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	2.3		2.3	3.9		3.9	3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	7.2		7.2	7.3		7.3	6.9		6.9	6.9		6.9
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/HAITI		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 521.0		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
Subtotal OC 21.0		25.8	0.0	25.8	25.4	0.0	25.4	21.4	0.0	21.4	21.4	0.0	21.4
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	20.0		20.0			0.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	12.0		12.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	1.2		1.2	1.9		1.9	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	1.2		1.2	1.3		1.3	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
Subtotal OC 22.0		34.4	0.0	34.4	8.2	0.0	8.2	27.2	0.0	27.2	27.2	0.0	27.2
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	3.2		3.2	3.2		3.2	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	49.4		49.4	49.4		49.4	24.4		24.4	24.4		24.4
Subtotal OC 23.2		53.2	0.0	53.2	53.2	0.0	53.2	28.3	0.0	28.3	28.3	0.0	28.3
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	7.0		7.0	7.5		7.5	7.4		7.4	7.4		7.4
23.3	Residential Utilities	7.5		7.5	7.9		7.9	4.1		4.1	4.1		4.1
23.3	Telephone Costs	6.7		6.7	7.4		7.4	7.4		7.4	7.4		7.4
23.3	IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier Services	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6
Subtotal OC 23.3		21.8	0.0	21.8	23.4	0.0	23.4	19.5	0.0	19.5	19.5	0.0	19.5
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	16.3		16.3	17.2		17.2	17.1		17.1	17.1		17.1
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	34.0		34.0	35.7		35.7	18.7		18.7	18.7		18.7
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/HAITI Org. No: 521.0 OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	26.0		26.0	29.1		29.1	28.7		28.7	28.7		28.7
25.2	Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	IT related contracts	1.8		1.8	2.3		2.3			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	78.1	0.0	78.1	84.3	0.0	84.3	64.5	0.0	64.5	64.5	0.0	64.5
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	29.7		29.7	30.9		30.9	29.2		29.2	29.2		29.2
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	29.7	0.0	29.7	30.9	0.0	30.9	29.2	0.0	29.2	29.2	0.0	29.2
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	3.4		3.4	4.1		4.1	3.6		3.6	3.6		3.6
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	0.4		0.4	4.8		4.8	2.3		2.3	2.3		2.3
	Subtotal OC 25.4	3.8	0.0	3.8	8.9	0.0	8.9	5.9	0.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	5.9
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	2.8		2.8	3.4		3.4	3.2		3.2	3.2		3.2
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2.3		2.3	2.5		2.5	2.3		2.3	2.3		2.3
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	2.8		2.8	2.9		2.9	2.8		2.8	2.8		2.8
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2.5		2.5	2.8		2.8	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3
	Subtotal OC 25.7	10.4	0.0	10.4	11.6	0.0	11.6	9.6	0.0	9.6	9.6	0.0	9.6
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	50.9		50.9	54.1		54.1	52.5		52.5	52.5		52.5
	Subtotal OC 26.0	50.9	0.0	50.9	54.1	0.0	54.1	52.5	0.0	52.5	52.5	0.0	52.5
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	2.5		2.5	14.9		14.9	4.3		4.3	4.3		4.3
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	3.1		3.1	18.6		18.6	14.1		14.1	14.1		14.1
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	28.6		28.6	11.4		11.4	11.4		11.4	11.4		11.4
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	12.3		12.3	11.3		11.3	10.7		10.7	10.7		10.7
31.0	IT Software purchases	0.9		0.9	0.5		0.5	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
	Subtotal OC 31.0	47.4	0.0	47.4	56.7	0.0	56.7	40.9	0.0	40.9	40.9	0.0	40.9
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		935.8	0.0	935.8	916.0	0.0	916.0	984.8	0.0	984.8	984.8	0.0	984.8

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

626.4

667.4

722.4

722.4

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

20.0

20.0

20.0

20.0

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0.0

0.0

0.0

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002 Obligated by:		FY 2003 Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
Healthier Families of Desired Size	Contraceptive Procurement 936-3057	High			600		600
Healthier Families of Desired Size	Policy II 936-3078.02 (Populaton and HIV/AIDS)	Medium			200		200
Healthier Families of Desired Size	AIDSMARK 936-3090.03	Medium-high			200		200
Healthier Families of Desired Size	CARE MoRR 936-3084.02 (Population & HIV/AIDS)	Medium-high			500		500
Healthier Families of Desired Size	CEDPA/TAACS 936-5970.03	High			200		200
Healthier Families of Desired Size	Trg. in Reproductive Health III (JHPIEGO) 936-3069.01	Medium			300		300
Healthier Families of Desired Size	FHI IMPACT 936-3090.02 (HIV/AIDS & Infections Dis.)	Medium-high			500		500
Healthier Families of Desired Size							
GRAND TOTAL.....				0	2,500	0	2,500

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

rsw/r401/fldsups00.xls - 11/30/99

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/HAITI														
Org. No: 521														
OC	THIS TABLE DOES NOT APPLY TO USAID/HAITI		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH					0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 11.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH					0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 11.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH					0.0			0.0			0.0		
11.5	FNDH					0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 11.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries					0.0			0.0			0.0		
11.8	FN PSC Salaries					0.0			0.0			0.0		
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries					0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 11.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances					0.0			0.0			0.0		
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances					0.0			0.0			0.0		
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances					0.0			0.0			0.0		
12.1	Quarters Allowances					0.0			0.0			0.0		
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits					0.0			0.0			0.0		
12.1	FNDH Benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH					0.0			0.0			0.0		
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits					0.0			0.0			0.0		
12.1	US PSC Benefits					0.0			0.0			0.0		
12.1	FN PSC Benefits		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC					0.0			0.0			0.0		
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits					0.0			0.0			0.0		
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits					0.0			0.0			0.0		
	Subtotal OC 12.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH					0.0			0.0			0.0		
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH					0.0			0.0			0.0		

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: USAID/HAITI													
Org. No: 521													
OC	THIS TABLE DOES NOT APPLY TO USAID/HAITI	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

THIS TABLE
DOES NOT
APPLY TO
USAID/HAITI

Washington Offices/Bureaus
Operating Expenses

Office/Bureau:

OC	Object Class Code Title	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
11.8	Special personal services payments U.S. PSCs IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel Benefits U.S. PSCs - Benefits IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Benefits Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons Training Travel Operational Travel Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel Site Visits - Mission Personnel Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats Assessment Travel Impact Evaluation Travel Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters) Recruitment Travel Other Operational Travel Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges Commercial Time Sharing Other Communications, Util, and Misc. Charges Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing & Reproduction Subscriptions & Publications Other Printing and Reproduction Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations Management & Professional Support Services Engineering & Technical Services Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services Non-Federal Audits Grievances/Investigations Manpower Contracts Staff training contracts Other Miscellaneous Services Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts DCAA Audits HHS Audits All Other Federal Audits Reimbursements to Other USAID Accounts All Other Services from other Gov't. Agencies Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation & Maintenance of Equipment & Storage				
25.8	Substance and support of persons (contract or Gov't.)				
26.0	Supplies and Materials				
31.0	Equipment IT Software Purchases IT Hardware Purchases Other Equipment Purchases Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Additional Object Class Codes (If Required)					
Total Other Object Class Codes		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Budget		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

Component One: National Plan

SOs	Activity	Type of review	Anticipated Determination	Submission Timeframe
SO1 SO2	ASSET Program: *Hillside Agriculture Project *Fruit Tree Project *Energy Project	Amendment to IEE: LAC-IEE-98-35	Negative Determination with mitigation measures and best management practices.	March 2001
SO3	NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A
SO4	Schools Rehabilitation Program	Amendment to IEE: LAC-IEE-96-38	Negative Determination with mitigation measures and best management practices	To be determined
SO5	NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A
SpO6	NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A
SpO7	NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A
SpO8	NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A
SpO9	Hurricane Georges Recovery Program (HGRP): Seeds Production Project	Amendment to IEE: LAC-IEE-00-11	Negative Determination with Mitigation measures and best management practices	February 2001

Component Two: Compliance with Environmental requirements

All activities are in compliance with previously approved IEEs and environmental requirements, except for SpO9: Hurricane Georges Recovery Program (HGRP). Under this program, two pesticides intended for use by the Organization for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (ORE) are not included in the IEE No. LAC-IEE-00-20. It appears that proper procedures for storage, use and handling of IEE approved pesticides are in place. Although both technicians and farmers are in favor of receiving formal training in pesticide use, ORE has not offered any over the last three years.

Specific applicable measures identified in the IEE and in the 1993 EA have not been applied. These measures include: warning signs on storage containers in local language (Creole) and the universal “skull-and-crossed bones” symbol displayed.

The Mission is currently working with ORE and the prime contractor PADF to remedy these weaknesses. Mission does not anticipate requesting any assistance from AID/W at this time.

NOT APPLICABLE TO HAITI

FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables		
<i>Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.</i>		
Table 1.0 - Background Information		
	Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting: (Type in the exact spelling of the appropriate entry from table below)	
	Telephone number:	
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	Name #1:	
	SO Team Name and number1	
	Name #2:	
	SO Team Name and number2	
	Name #3:	
	SO Team Name and number3	
Contact	Address (1):	
	Address (2):	
	Street:	
	City, Address Codes:	
	Telephone number:	
	Fax number:	
	Email address:	
	Other relevant information:	

Country / Region / Office / Program Reference Table		
AFR/SD – CARPE	G/ENV/UP	Mozambique
AFR/SD – FEWS	G/ENV/ENR	Nepal
Albania	G/ENV/GCC	Nicaragua
Armenia	G/ENV/UP	NIS Regional
Bangladesh	Georgia	Panama
Bolivia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Brazil	Guinea	Peru
Bulgaria	Honduras	Philippines
CEE Regional	India	Poland
Central America (G-CAP)	Indonesia	RCSA
Central Asia Republics	LAC/RSD	Romania
East Asia Environmental Initiative	Lithuania	Russia
Ecuador	Macedonia	South Africa
EGAD	Madagascar	South Asia Regional Initiative
Egypt	Malawi	Uganda
G/ENV/EET	Mali	Ukraine
G/ENV/ENR	Mexico	US-AEP
G/ENV/GCC	Moldova	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):					
			0			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptaion Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

TABLE 2.1

Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss

Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

[illegible]

[illegible]

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
	1 Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest		H	Tropical grassland and pasture		1	Maps
	2 Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest		I	Temperate grassland and pasture		2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
	3 Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest		J	Tundra and alpine meadow		3	Biomass inventory
	4 Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest		K	Desert scrub		4	Rainfall data
	5 Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest		L	Swamp and marsh		5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland		M	Coastal mangrove			
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland		N	Wetlands			

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	<p>Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices known</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " Return " or " Enter ".
Step 2	Click on " Edit " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " Move or Copy Sheet ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " T2.1 Land Use ".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit " OK ". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning							
Facilitates sustainable forest management							
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.4

Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged

Direct Leveraged Funding

Funding leveraged directly in support of current USAID activities and programs, including:

- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;
- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);
- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);
- joint implementation investments;
- Development Credit Authority investments.

Indirect Leveraged Funding

Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research / Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management					
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas					
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.1

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)

**PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES
BELOW**

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW			3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)				
Activity	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion	3.1A: Fuel type replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C:MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity		
Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97		
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97		
Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97		

**PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES
BELOW**

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture		
Activity	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane	3.1F: Tonnes of nitrous oxide		
Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuels
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
		DD	Blast furnace gas
Gaseous Fossil		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measures	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
Total:	0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.6a

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance	0	0			

Information Annex Topic: Success Stories

SO 1: Increased Income to the Poor

Microfinance

Ketly Cadet operates a used-clothing stand, a large and thriving industry in Haiti's open-air markets. Ketly buys bundles of clothes – from the US -- in Miragoâne, a bustling port along Haiti's southern peninsula, and resells the contents in Les Cayes, a larger town about an hour from Miragoâne. Selling cheap clothes is good business, but the daily travel on Haiti's rugged roads is tough and keeps Ketly away from her children for too long. With micro-finance loans through the Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA), she has now increased the variety of items at her stand. The larger inventory will increase her revenue and allow her to cut the travel to Miragoâne to two to three trips per week. Ketly is just one of 1,600 micro-entrepreneurs in Haiti whose lives and those of their dependents have improved as a result of their access to credit.

Three years ago, USAID/Haiti provided a \$500,000 guarantee to the Banque de l'Union Haitienne (BUH) to start Haiti's first lending program by a commercial bank to micro-finance institutions such as FINCA. Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI) was contracted to provide technical assistance to the bank to implement the program, called KREDI POPULE (Creole for "People's Credit"). Some \$13 million in loans have been made since 1998. Today, the outstanding loan portfolio is at \$6 million. Almost 65% of the 5,000 clients are women micro-entrepreneurs. BUH's success has led two other leading commercial banks in Haiti, SOGEBANK and UNIBANK, to launch their own micro-credit operations over the past year. As the results being obtained by these micro-credit pioneers are becoming well known, all the other commercial banks are scurrying to open their own microfinance affiliates.

DAI has also been working with a broad range of non-banking institutions (NBIs), both NGOs and for-profit, to broaden microfinance programs throughout the country. Clients, the majority of them women, use the loans to finance activities ranging from processing of agricultural products to petty trade. Over the past three and a half years, these USAID-assisted NBIs have provided another \$3 million in credit to micro-entrepreneurs.

USAID/Haiti's future goal is to expand access to financial services by Haiti's micro and small entrepreneurs, who make up the large majority of the country's non-agricultural work force. To achieve this goal, it is necessary that micro-finance institutions reach their targeted clients in rural Haiti; implement the best practices that will put them on the path to operational and eventually, financial sustainability; develop linkages with the commercial banking sector; and support laws and regulations that favor the development of the industry and promote savings mobilization.

SO 5: Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance

The National Democratic Institute's (NDI) Civic Forum program in Haiti is a grassroots effort to educate Haitians about democracy and help provide them with the skill necessary to become active citizens in their democratic process. In Marchand Dessalines, the historic birthplace of one of Haiti's most noted revolutionaries, NDI has continued the tradition of change and innovation typically associated with one of the country's most respected heroes.

Meeting in the shade of a tree in Marchand Dessalines, NDI leads a small group of farmers through bi-weekly discussions about their rights and responsibilities as citizens and how to use these rights and responsibilities to solve local problems. As their understanding of democracy increased, the group undertook a host of civic actions with no donor assistance: renovating a community primary school, conducting adult literacy classes, installing a water pump, constructing two small bridges, and building a dirt road. This group eventually applied its newfound democratic practices to nominating and successfully electing one of its leaders to the local government council. But perhaps a more poignant measure of Civic Forum's success in Marchand Dessalines was demonstrated during a recent visit by State Department Special Haiti Coordinator, Ambassador Steinberg. When Ambassador Steinberg asked the peasant group how Civic Forum had affected their lives, an older peasant raised his hand to volunteer, "Yesterday, for the first time, I signed my name".

Marchand Dessalines is one of many success stories of confidence and empowerment that citizens gain through understanding their democratic rights and responsibilities. NDI moderators walk for miles, up mountains and down ravines, to conduct discussions about democracy with energy, devotion and skill that rival the finest educators anywhere. The Civic Forum is nourishment for people desperately hungry for knowledge and the practice of democracy and citizen action. Citizens and public officials alike welcome it. The grassroots approach is touching thousands of people and, hopefully, funding will permit millions more to be reached.

SpO 9: Hurricane George Recovery

The focus of the USAID Hurricane Georges Recovery Program (HGRP) is community self-reliance. Twenty-one community-based organizations (CBOs) are currently working at the local level to protect micro-watersheds with soil and water conservation measures, bring irrigated land back into production, and rehabilitate roads to restore farmers' access to markets. Under this program which is being managed through a Cooperative Agreement with the Pan American Development Foundation (PADF), the institutional capacity of these CBOs to implement such programs is being strengthened. PADF awards sub-grants to CBOs, who are required to process advances, account for all expenses and provide detailed monthly reports—a far heavier administrative burden than they have been exposed to in the past.

The involvement of these groups in the recovery efforts of their respective communities bodes well, not only for the initial success of the local subproject, but also for its sustainability as well as its replicability in other parts of Haiti.

Another aspect of community involvement is the significant contribution as voluntary labor from members of the community. On the large watershed, road and irrigation projects, the workers are only paid for three out of the six days they work each week. Of the remaining three, one day is paid into a special community fund and the other two are voluntary labor days. The CBOs are responsible for the management of these community funds. A sampling of what some communities have decided to do with the funds demonstrates the realm of possibilities made available to them. For example, the CBO at Cajoun has used the funds to develop a training center for arts and crafts and purchased sewing machines, stoves and other materials. They expect that the center will provide a stimulus to income generation in the community. The CBO at Anse-à-Pitre used the funds to help pay for the grading of a road linking their community to Thiotte and through Thiotte to markets for agricultural products such as coffee. At Charettes, the CBO used the funds to hold a seminar on environmental problems in the Southeast Department with participants from all over the Department. At Palmiste-à-Vin, the CBO plans to use the funds to pay for furniture and teachers' salaries for a small school in their locality.

The utilization of these funds has been an excellent experience for the CBO managers and the communities they serve. By having access to funds, having the power to decide how to use them and the responsibility to account for them properly, the organizations are becoming capable of managing greater resources and taking charge of their own development.

In early November 2000, heavy rains in the North Department resulted in flooding in several towns, including Cap Haitien. Whole neighborhoods were engulfed in more than a meter of water. Several people had to be rescued from their roofs by U.N. Mission helicopters. As flood waters continued to rise, Haiti's Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC) sought donor assistance to meet the needs of over 3000 families affected by the flooding, in particular those in temporary shelters. Under a component of its Hurricane Georges Recovery Program (HGRP) set up to provide emergency assistance in the event of just such new disasters, USAID authorized PADF, its HGRP manager, to provide \$10,000 in immediate relief supplies such as food, clothing and blankets to approximately 3000 persons at temporary emergency shelters within twenty-four hours of DPC's request. Working with the Cap Haitien Chamber of Commerce and USAID's Regional Initiatives representative based in the city, PADF distributed these supplies over the November 4/5 weekend. After the immediate relief needs had been met, safe drinking water still remained an urgent problem. Over the next two weeks, USAID therefore funded the distribution of some 740,000 gallons of safe drinking water throughout the flood-stricken areas.

Information Annex Topic: Supplemental Information

Close Out Report of the Special Objective: Streamlined Government

Basic Identifying Information

The Special “streamlined government” objective (SpO6) was adopted in 1997. Its goal was to support, within the framework of donor-financed IMF structural/financial reform programs, the maintenance and improvement of the macroeconomic environment by inducing reform in the policy areas of privatization of state-owned enterprises, civil service downsizing, civil service reform in general, and improvement of GOH public resource management.

The special objective thus pulled together USAID/Haiti activities in support of privatization of government-owned enterprises and downsizing the civil service, as well as the provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance. Such activities responded to the GOH’s need of reducing its public sector deficit and reforming its civil service. Privatizing a number of inefficient government enterprises was one means of satisfying these two needs.

The main USAID mechanism for implementing the SpO6 was its Policy and Administrative Reform Project (PAR) whose objectives dovetailed those of SpO6. The main results expected were: (1) reduced size of parastatal sector; (2) reduced size of civil service; (3) civil service reform implemented; and, (4) improved management of GOH revenue.

Importance

The GOH owned or controlled a broad range of enterprises such as telecommunications, power, ports, financial institutions, manufacturing enterprises, and agribusiness. As has often happened in other countries, poor and costly services, corruption, and mismanagement accompanied broad state ownership of enterprises. As with the general government, the enterprises were a source of patronage with significant over-staffing, deficient financial control, and unreliable poor quality services and operations.

Poor infrastructure services have had strong adverse impacts on the Haitian economy. The supply of electric power has for years been undependable and erratic with frequent blackouts – at present supply in most of the capital is four hours daily. Plant upkeep has deteriorated steadily with no significant addition of new equipment. Haitian ports are perhaps the most expensive in the Caribbean. For example, the port of Port-au-Prince suffers from weak management, antiquated equipment, and substantial labor redundancy. A consequence is long delays in port services. Something similar can be said about the government’s telecommunications enterprise. Services are poor – virtually non-existent outside the capital – and extremely low penetration of telephone lines (in the last two years, however, the situation has improved with the entry into the telecommunication market of private providers – more below).

The civil service has traditionally been plagued with labor padding and “ghost” employees. The staff, ill-equipped and badly administered, has traditionally been poorly trained and lacking motivation. Moreover, the structure of the public sector is dysfunctional and inadequate for supporting a market economy. Haiti needed to redefine the role of the public sector to really meet the needs of the country, and raise the efficiency and effectiveness of the public service delivery of basic services.

Background

In 1996 it appeared that the GOH was willing to carry out a serious program of reforms including civil service reform and privatization. Nonetheless, while the government did seem ready to move ahead with civil service reform, the signals were less clear in connection with privatization.

Privatization had been a bone of contention within the GOH prior to 1996. For example, President Aristide’s refusal in 1995 to allow the opening of bids to move ahead with the privatization of the first two enterprises caused the downfall of the Michel Administration.

Nonetheless, the new Préval government of 1996 did agree to proceed with privatization. Donors expected that two enterprises would be privatized in 1996, another two in 1997 and three in 1998. Yet, already by 1997, the privatization schedule had been delayed by one year.

In connection with civil service reform the expectations were that a civil service structure and rules would be established in 1996, and job descriptions and salary levels defined. A normalized recruitment process was to have been adopted by 1997.

The Empirical Record

In FY 1997 the outlook for privatization gained momentum. Moreover, although at a slow pace, civil service downsizing began.

The law reducing the size of the civil service (Law on Voluntary Departure and Early Retirement of Employees of the Civil Service) was published in April 1997 and the GOH activated a Presidential Commission and Technical Secretariat for the full application of the law. The civil service downsizing and restructuring involved not only reducing the size of the civil service, but also weeding out double checks and non-existing (ghost) employees.

In April 1998 the GOH created the institutional framework – a Presidential Civil Service Downsizing (CSD) Committee supported by a CSD Technical Secretariat (TS). In May 1998 the GOH passed the CSD law and its implementing regulations and, thus, officially launched the process to downsize the Haitian civil service. Under PAR USAID provided technical support to all aspects of the CSD/TS work.

Meanwhile, although the push for government downsizing and civil service reform seemed to be relatively strong, progress in privatization had slowed down. The staff of the Council for the Modernization of State Enterprises (CAMEP) lacked the adequate skills or experience; recruitment of staff at the top level did not advance; and, the GOH seemed reluctant to adequately cover the operations of CAMEP. In reality, the situation was a reflection of strong reservations within the GOH regarding whether and how to proceed with privatization.

Results on privatization

One parastatal (a flourmill) was privatized in September 1997 and another, a cement plant, in May 1999. Also in December 1997, the GOH authorized the operation of a private port facility in the secondary city of Gonaïves. Moreover, in 1998 the GOH awarded three wireless communication licenses. (However, the granting of those licenses by the telecommunications agency was non-transparent and shrouded in secrecy.)

With USAID-financing, in 1998 the CAMEP selected under World Bank rules three U.S. firms to prepare the bid documents and related material for the privatization of the Port-au-Prince (PaP) seaport, airport, and the telephone company. A Nathan Associates-led consortium did the bid-preparation for the privatization of the seaport. Likewise, a Citibank-led consortium was responsible for the preparation of the documentation on the airport, and a consortium of U.S. firms led by the Sterling National Bank did the same for the state-owned telephone company.

During 1999 all the technical documentation became ready well before the end of the year, including information memoranda for potential investors and requests-for-bid documents. Although not funded by USAID, documentation for the electricity company reached the same stage in January 2000.

However, the privatization process stalled. The GOH simply lacked the political will to move ahead with the bidding and negotiation process. (It is worth mentioning that a similar experience took place regarding the privatization of the Banque Nationale de Crédit, a virtually bankrupt state-owned bank. The IMF and the GOH had reached an understanding for the privatization of that bank.)

Results on civil service downsizing

In contrast to what happened with privatization, the GOH moved fast on civil service downsizing. The main results took place between June and December of 1998, faster than originally planned.

The GOH created, early in 1998, a Presidential civil downsizing committee (CSD) supported by a CSD Technical Secretariat (TS). This was followed by the publication of the CSD law and its implementing regulations in the official gazette. USAID provided technical support to all aspects of the TS' work.

With the management and logistical support of a USAID-financed management-audit firm (Experts Conseils et Associés, a Haitian affiliate of PriceWaterhouse), the TS carried out a difficult and contentious face-to-face verification of the distribution of some 52,755

payroll checks to civil servants working in 22 Ministries, Public Institutions, and Universities to identify "irregular and ghost" employees. By end-December 1998, 3,125 "irregular and ghost" employees were removed from the GOH payroll.

By end-December 1998, 5,381 employees had voluntarily left the Haitian civil service with severance payments and pension restitution. 693 other employees had been laid off with severance payments.

The USAID-financed management/audit firm also assisted the CSD TS to "clean" and restore the integrity of the GOH payroll during and after the face-to-face verification of the distribution of payroll checks. By end-December 1998, each civil servant on the GOH payroll was identified by a properly spelled name, a payroll number, and other personal biographical data.

Moreover, to enable the GOH meet its commitment to provide short-term retraining benefits to departing civil servants, USAID recruited a local consortium of education/management firms (Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement) to implement a short-term retraining program for departing civil servants. The total number of former civil servants trained was 1,281.

Results on civil service reform

In December 1996, the GOH had created the Commission Nationale pour la Réforme Administrative (CNRA) to diagnose the Haitian public sector and make recommendations to restructure the Haitian civil service and Ministries. The CNRA produced a number of studies and recommendations including a comprehensive diagnostic of the Haitian civil service and Ministries, proposals to restructure various government sectors, a new job classification/nomenclature and a new salary scale. Along with other donors, USAID supported these efforts and encouraged the implementation of the recommendations. Unfortunately, the GOH has not taken tangible actions in this area.

Results on improved management revenue

In coordination with the IMF, during 1998-1999 USAID/Haiti provided technical assistance to the GOH's Ministry of Finance (MEF) through the U.S. Treasury Department. The objective was to better control public revenues. It also provided, through U.S. Customs, short-term assistance to the MEF to train customs and police officers, as well as officers of the Port-au-Prince Port Authority. While there were other contributing factors over and above the USAID-financed technical assistance, the GOH was able to meet all the IMF fiscal targets in FY 1998.

However, the fiscal situation deteriorated dramatically in the last quarter of FY 1999 and has never recovered. Since then the GOH has failed to meet its fiscal targets and overall macroeconomic conditions have worsened substantially.

Disbursements

The table below breaks disbursements under SpO6, by activity.

**Disbursements under SpO6
(U.S. \$)**

Privatization	\$ 3,500,000
Downsizing	453,096
Training of former civil servants	1,169,861
Technical Assistance Ministry of Finance	515,000
Technical Assistance on Customs	<u>234,000</u>
Total	\$ 5,871,957

Other Donors and Implementing Partners

Practically all members of the international donor community in Haiti were supportive of SpO6's goals. USAID worked closely with all of them, especially with the World Bank, the IMF, and the IDB.

As indicated previously, partners and counterparts included:

- Consortia led by Nathan Associates, Citibank, and Sterling National Bank on matters relating to privatization.
- Experts Conseils et Associés for downsizing
- Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement for training of former civil servants
- The downsizing exercise involved working with diverse ministries, public institutions and universities. The most active counterparts were the Ministry of Finance, the Presidential Civil Service Downsizing Committee, the Council for the Modernization of the State, and the National Commission for Reforming the Administration.

Performance Indicators Used

The indicators used to track progress in privatization were the number of privatization tender documents issued by the GOH and the number of annual privatization transactions. Downsizing was measured by the number of employees that left public service as a result of the downsizing process (laid offs and voluntary retirements), and by the civil service payroll as a percent of the GOH operating budget. The number of departing civil servants trained annually measured the results of the training of former civil servants. These indicators proved adequate for monitoring progress.

Summary of Impact and Lessons Learned

The special objective accomplished only partial yet, nonetheless, significant achievements such as civil service downsizing, the privatization of two firms, training of former civil servants, and a number of studies and technical recommendations which, hopefully, will eventually be put to good use. Nonetheless, as noted in the main section of this R4 report, lack of political will on the part of the authorities was the key determinant factor in failing to achieve SpO6 full goals.

Two lessons may be inferred from the experience with SpO6. If the local government, especially the Executive Branch, is not fully committed to the program of reforms the process is likely to stall. If not committed to the reforms, the government will always find ways to delay implementation. A second lesson is the need to mobilize popular support for the reforms. If such support is absent, interest groups opposed to the reforms, generally narrow groups who nonetheless are affected greatly, are likely to win the day. And the combination of an ambivalent government and strong opposition by interest groups is likely to doom the reforms. An implication for donors is that they cannot be totally detached from the political economy of reforms.

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part A. Results Framework. Provide a listing of the Operating Unit's Current Results Framework

SO 1 Sustainable increased income for the poor

IR1.1 Increased Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Productivity
Sub IR1.1 None

IR1.2 Small and Micro-Entrepreneurs Economically Empowered
Sub IR1.2 None

IR1.3 Investment Climate Improved
Sub IR1.3 None

IR1.4 Accelerated Income Growth in Selected Secondary Cities and Hinterlands
Sub IR1.4 None

SO 2 Environmental degradation slowed

IR2.1 Increased adoption of sustainable natural resource management practices
Sub IR2.1 None

IR2.2 Replication of successful models of catchment rehabilitation
Sub IR2.2 None

IR2.3 Civil society organizations and government implementing environmental solutions
Sub IR2.3 None

SO 3 Healthier Families of Desired Size

IR3.1 Increased use of quality child survival (CS) and nutrition services
Sub IR3.1 None

IR3.2 Increased use of quality reproductive health (RH) services
Sub IR3.2 None

IR3.3 Youth better prepared for and men more engaged in responsible family life
Sub IR3.4 None

SO 4 Increased Human Capacity

IR 4.1: Improved quality of primary education

IR 4.1.1: Better instruction and learning in primary school

IR 4.1.2: Better community support to primary schools
IR 4.1.3: Improved policy framework for private-public sector collaboration

IR 4.2: Improved services for orphans and at-risk children
Sub IR 4.2 None

SO 5 Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance

IR5.1 Civil society organizations positively influence policies
Sub IR5.1 None

IR5.2 Elections are more credible
Sub IR5.2 None

IR5.3 More responsive governance by elected officials
Sub IR5.3 None

IR5.4 People increasingly treated according to the rule of law
Sub IR5.4 None

SpO 7 Police better protect and serve Haitian nationwide

IR7.1 Haitian National Police (HNP) management capabilities enhanced
Sub IR7.1 None

IR7.2 HNP operational capabilities strengthened
Sub IR7.2 None

IR7.3 A Sustainable Law Enforcement Training Capability institutionalized with the HNP
Sub IR7.3 None

SpO 9 Communities recover from Hurricane Georges' impact and reduce their vulnerability to future natural disasters

IR9.1 Life-threatening conditions mitigated
Sub IR9.1 None

IR9.2 Capacity for agricultural production improved
Sub IR9.2 None

IR9.3 Damaged infrastructure restored
Sub IR9.3 None

IR9.4 Environmental impact of future natural disasters reduced
Sub IR9.4 None

IR9.5 Local capacity to mitigate and prepare for natural disasters increased
Sub IR9.5 None

Part B. New Indicator Reporting. Provide a report of indicators from the Operating Unit's Performance Monitoring Plan that the Operating unit proposes to report on in next year's R4 submission which are different from the indicators currently being reported.

****This applies to on-going strategies only.** Indicators that will be used next year as part of a newly approved strategy need not be listed here.

SO Name Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Old Indicator Name (This reporting system was authorized by LAC.SPO) **Ministry of Justice makes progress toward Judicial Reform**

Old Indicator Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Genuinely inclusive democratic governance
Objective ID: 521-005
Approved: July, 1998 Country/Organization: USAID Haiti
Result Name: Genuinely inclusive democratic governance
Indicator: Ministry of Justice makes progress toward judicial reform
Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Number of events

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	1	1
2000	0	0
2001	0	
2002	0	
2003	0	

Source:
Implementing agency, OPDAT

Indicator/Description:
Annual achievement of at least one of the events identified as leading to more judicial professionalism and independence. The following events will indicate more commitment: a) Approval of the judicial reform program agreed to at the donors' meeting in Port-au-Prince in July 1998; b) Positive progress toward achieving the short-term steps agreed to at that meeting; c) Assumption of more of the costs of the Ecole de la Magistrature; d) A call by the Minister for a new five or ten year plan to reform justice; e) An evaluation of present justice personnel; f) Appointment of new staff to the MOJ who are committed to judicial reform; g) Passage of legislation or decrees defining status of the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature; h) Passage of other decrees moving toward independence of the judiciary.

Comments:
As reported in the narrative, no progress was made in judicial reform during the reporting period because no funds were expended. Moreover, USAID currently plans no future assistance to the GOH justice apparatus. As such, this indicator will not be reported in next year's R4.

New Indicator Name (Reported in this R4, Part II– This reporting system was authorized by LAC.SPO) **Targeted Haitian Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) progress in developing their institutional capacity to advocate for policy change**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	36.7	NA
Target 2002	40.3	
Target 2003	41.8	

SO Name Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Old Indicator Name (This reporting system was authorized by LAC.SPO) **No. of targeted communes providing services determined in consultation with representatives of local citizens and civil society organizations**

Old Indicator Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Genuinely inclusive democratic governance

Objective ID: 521-005

Approved: July, 1998

Country/Organization: USAID Haiti

Result Name: IR 5.3 More responsive governance by elected officials

Indicator: # of targeted communes providing services determined in consultation with representatives of local citizens and civil society organizations

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	10
1999	10	10
2000	0	0
2001	0	
2002	0	
2003	0	

Source:

Implementing contractor, ARD

Indicator/Description:

Targeted communes are defined as those where local government officials are receiving intensive technical assistance and/or participants in general training under the USAID local government program.

Comments:

Following the Presidential decision of January 11, 1999, to terminate the mandates of mayors and communal sections councils, ARD, the implementing partner, had to curtail financial assistance to local government units due to Congressional restrictions placed on USAID-funded activities. To comply with these restrictions, grant project management responsibility was shifted from the local government to the civil society committees that had worked in the preparation of the grant application. In 1999, grants agreements were signed only in 10 communes where these citizens' committees already existed.

No assistance was provided to the local government sector during the FY 2000 reporting period. Because of the tenuous relationship between the USG and the GOH, no future grant assistance to this sector is planned at this time. As such, this indicator will not be reported in next year's R4.

New Indicator Name (Reported in this R4, Part II– This reporting system was authorized by LAC.SPO) **Targeted Haitian Civil Society Organizations progress in their capacity to implement domestic elections monitoring (Based on components of an institutional capacity index)**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	3	NA
Target 2002	NA	3.5
Target 2003	NA	TBD, depending on whether the elections are observed by domestic monitors

SO Name Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name **Percent increase in income in project targeted areas**

Proposed Indicator Name **Percentage increase in agricultural crop revenues**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year	10%	NA
Target 2002	NA	15%
Target 2003	NA	20%

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

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Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
Y	521-002	IR2.3	Civil Society Organizations and Government implementing environmental solutions	resolving environmental problems in target regions 2) Haitian Environmental Foundation established and administrating major programs	N	N	Y
Y	521-005	IR 5.1	Civil Society Organizations Positively Influence Policies	Targeted Haitian CSOs progress in developing their institutional capacity to advocate for policy change.	N	N	Y
N	521-005	IR 5.2	Elections are more credible				
N	521-005	IR 5.3	More responsive governance by elected officials				
X	521-005	IR 5.3	More effective, self-sustaining judicial system and improved legal advocacy				
X	521-005	IR 5.4	Redefined and circumscribed government				
N	521-005	IR 5.4	People Increasingly Treated According to the Rule of Law				
X	521-005	IR 5.5	Increased capacity to address and resolve community issues at the local level				
N	521-007	IR 7.1	Haitian National Police (HNP) management capabilities enhanced				
N	521-007	IR 7.2	HNP operational capabilities strengthened				
Y	521-007	IR 7.3	A sustainable law enforcement training capability within the HNP institutionalized	1) % of HNP training needs computerized. 2) # of classroom hours provided by Haitian instructors.	Y	N	N
Y	521-009	IR9.2	Improved capacity for agricultural production	ORE institutional capacity strengthened	N	N	Y
Y	521-009	IR9.5	Increased local capacity to mitigate and prepare for natural disaster	1) % of households with increased awareness 2) # of people trained 3) # of organizations with trained members	N	N	Y
Y	521-002	IR2.3	Civil Society Organizations and Government implementing environmental solutions	resolving environmental problems in target regions 2) Haitian Environmental Foundation established and administrating major programs	N	N	Y
Instructions							
Using the definitions of institutional and organizational development stated on the Definitions tab on this Excel workbook, OUs are required to: verify that the IRs and indicators identified for their programs fall within the definition of institutional and/or organizational development provided, correct the list as necessary to add or delete IRs and indicators that match the definition, and identify the recipients of institutional							

and organizational development support as public sector, private for-profit, private non-profit, marking all that apply in each case. Correct the IR list as necessary to add IRs that match the definition or to delete IRs that do not or that are no longer part of your results framework.

Verification							
<p>Codes: Y - IR falls within the definition N - IR does not fall with the defintion X - This IR has been changed, modified, or dropped.</p>							
Public sector, private for profit, and private non-profit							
Codes: Y - Yes N - No							